FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 065 *3 April 1979*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

WFTU Statement Calls on PRC To Withdraw From Laos AA 1
WFTU General Council Session To Be Held in Sofia AA 1
CSSR's Kabrhelova Leaves for Berlin WIDF Bureau Session AA 1

BULGARIA

Todor Zhivkov Makes Stopover Visit to Ireland C 1
Todor Zhivkov Pays Official Visit to Mexico [cross-reference] C 1
Party Daily Denounces Israeli-Egyptian Treaty C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 28 Mar]
RABOTNICHESKO DELO Reviews Cuba's International Activities C 2
[Budev, 28 Mar]
RABOTNICHESKO DELO Interviews Cambodia's Ros Samay [28 Mar] C 3
Party Daily Carries Mladenov Toast for Dutch Colleague C 5
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 29 Mar]
Premier Todorov Congratulates Romanian Counterpart Verdet C 6
RABOTNICHESKO DELO Marks Greek National Day [25 Mar] C 6
BCP CC Sends Greetings to PCI Congress in Rome C 7
Dimitur Stanishev Greets Belgian CP Congress C 8
Khristov, Soviet Deputy Ministers Attend Industrial Conference C 8
Pazardzhik Okrug BCP Committee Elects New First Secretary C 9
Briefs: Ukrainian Minister in Varna; Soviet Minister in Shumen; Zarev, Algerian Planning Secretary; Geologists to Cuba; New Prospecting Equipment C 9

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Publication of Second Clandestine Journal Reported D 1
[Paris LE MONDE 22 Mar]
Husak, Strougal Meet With Japanese Commerce Delegation D 1
Finance Minister Leaves for Visit to Moscow D 1
Polednik Returns From Belgian CP Congress D 1
Trade Union Delegation Leaves for London D 2
Colotka Attends Reception Marking Hungarian National Day D 2
Students Demonstrate at Egyptian, U.S. Embassies D 2
[RUDE PRAVO 29 Mar]
Commentary on Iranian Situation Before Referendum D 3
[Lorincz in Bratislava PRAVDA 29 Mar]
Bilak Addresses Party Aktiv in Presov D 4
National Council Meets in Prague 3 April D 4
More on CPCZ CC Session's Agricultural Discussion D 5
[Bratislava PRAVDA 27 Mar]
Strougal Answers Questions on Nuclear Plant Security D 5
[RUDE PRAVO 29 Mar]
Extra Shifts Necessary To Fulfill Coal Extraction Plan D 6
[Bratislava PRAVDA 27 Mar]

Revolutionary Theory Viewed in Light of World Developments D 6
Part I [Janku in RUDE PRAVO 27 Mar] D 6
Part II [Janku in RUDE PRAVO 28 Mar] D 8

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Greets 15th Italian PCI Congress E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 30 Mar]
SED CC Greets Malian Democratic Union First Congress E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 28 Mar]
More on Hager-Led SED Delegation's Visit to PCI Congress E 2
Hager's PCI Address E 2
Italian Friendship Society Meeting E 3
Deputy Foreign Minister Nier Visits Canada 29-31 March E 3
Reichelt-Led Economic Delegation Arrives in Kuwait E 4
Stoph Surveys Cooperation With USSR, Other CEMA States E 4
[Moscow PRAVDA 26 Mar]
FDJ Bezirk Delegate Conferences Hold Meetings E 7
GDR Waiting for FRG To Return Runaway Boy E 7
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 29 Mar]
Briefs: Ambassador to Tunisia; Trucks for Angola E 7

HUNGARY

NEPSZAVA Comments on Israeli-Egyptian Treaty F 1
Moscow Meeting Celebrates Hungarian Liberation Anniversary F 1
Aczel Speaks to Italian Workers in Brescia F 2
Gyula Szeker's Arrival in Lagos Reported F 2
U.S. Assistant Secretary Weil's Budapest Talks Noted F 2
Leaders Send Telegram of Gratitude to Bulgarian Counterparts F 3
Kadar Reports on MSZMP Meeting to Patriotic People's Front F 3

POLAND

Army Daily Comments on U.S. Middle East Policy G 1
[ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI]
Gierek Attends Chemical Industry Ministry Conference G 1
Jablonski Addresses New Professors 28 Mar G 2
[ZYCIE WARSZAWY 29 Mar]
Continued Flood Alerts in Many Areas Reported G 3
[ZYCIE WARSZAWY 29 Mar]
Flood Containment Efforts G 3
Additional Efforts G 4
Worst Floods in Decades G 4
Extent of Flooding G 4

ROMANIA

PRC Youth Official Makes Statement at End of Visit H 1
Indonesian Parliamentary Group Meets Ceausescu, Ministers H 1
Talks With Ceausescu H 1
Meeting With Burtica H 2
Indonesian Delegation Dinner H 2
PCI's Longo Receives RCP Delegation, Ceausescu Message H 2

Romanian, Cuban Planning Delegations Open Talks in Bucharest H 3
Belgian CP President Receives RCP Group 2 Apr H 3
Ceausescu, Andrei Meet Madagascar Foreign Minister 2 Apr H 3
Discussion of Economic Issues H 3
Close of Talks H 4
Moscow Gorispolkom Delegation Arrives in Bucharest 2 Apr H 5
Ceausescu, Mali President Exchange Greetings H 5
Foreign Minister Receives New Mexican Ambassador H 5
[SCINTEIA 28 Mar]
Addition to RCP CC Plenum Resolution on Foreign Policy H 5
[SCINTEIA 30 Mar]
Briefs: Greek Embassy Reception H 7

YUGOSLAVIA

Sundic Assesses Difficulties in Post-Treaty Mideast I 1
U.S., Soviet Interests in Middle East Examined I 2
Dolanc Meets With Yugoslav Citizens in Rome I 3
Madagascar Foreign Minister Arrives in Belgrade I 3
Assembly Defense Committee Chairman Interviewed I 3
Assembly Chamber Notes Increase in Federal Administration I 5
[Pajic in POLITIKA 28 Mar]

WFTU STATEMENT CALLS ON PRC TO WITHDRAW FROM LAOS

LD251800 Prague CTK in English 1620 GMT 25 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Prague--"The occupation of some border regions of Laos by China is a gross violation of the fundamental norms of relations between states, of the UN Charter, and is a threat to peace and stability of Southeast Asia and the world," a statement issued here by the Secretariat of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) has said.

The WFTU demands the People's Republic of China to "immediately, unconditionally and completely withdraw its detachment from the Laotian territory and to halt all hostile actions against the People's Democratic Republic of Laos," the statement said.

It called upon all workers and trade unions throughout the world to "express their active solidarity with the workers and people of Laos."

WFTU GENERAL COUNCIL SESSION TO BE HELD IN SOFIA

LD282116 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, March 28 (BTA)--The 30th session of the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) will be held in Sofia from April 9 through (13). More than 200 foreign TU activists (?and) members of the General Council, representatives of international and regional TU organizations and of national trade unions will take part in its work.

The session will admit new members to the federation and will pursue certain changes in its management bodies. Enrique Pastorino, WFTU secretary general, will report on the implementation of the decisions taken by the 9th world congress of trade unions. The trends of the WFTU work in the 1978-1981 period will be outlined.

A special sitting [of] the WFTU General Council will discuss the solidarity of the working people the world over with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The 30th session of the WFTU General Council (?is the fourth) WFTU initiative of such calibre held in Bulgaria.

In 1966 Sofia hosted the 04th [as received] session of the WFTU General Council and in 1968 it acted host to the joint conference of the WFTU and the trade unions of the Arab countries. In 1973 the 8th world congress of trade unions was held in October in Varna.

CSSR'S KABRHELOVA LEAVES FOR BERLIN WIDF BUREAU SESSION

LD012306 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 1 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Marie Kabrhelova, chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Women's Union, left for Berlin today to attend a session of the bureau of the WIDF. The bureau is to discuss questions pertaining to the further development of the activities of WIDF, the contribution of member organizations to the realization of the tasks of the International Year of the Child, and topical international political questions, in particular solidarity with the struggle of the Vietnamese people.

TODOR ZHIVKOV MAKES STOPOVER VISIT IN IRELAND

LD022014 Sofia BTA in English 1916 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Text] London, April 2 (BTA correspondent)--Today on his way to Mexico the Bulgarian State Council President Todor Zhivkov stopped over at the airport of Shannon in the Irish Republic.

The State Council president was received with official tributes. A military band played the national anthems of Bulgaria and Ireland. Mr David Andrews, secretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Irish Republic, greeted the Bulgarian guest on behalf of the Irish Government.

During his stay Mr Todor Zhivkov had talks with Mr David Andrews on the development of economic, commercial, and cultural relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Ireland.

TODOR ZHIVKOV PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO MEXICO

For Mexican reportage of the official visit to Mexico by Bulgarian State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov, including a two-part television interview on bilateral relations recorded in Sofia, see the Mexico section of the 3 April and subsequent issues of the Latin America DAILY REPORT.

PARTY DAILY DENOUNCES ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN TREATY

AU011500 [Editorial Report AU] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 28 March 1979 carries on page 7, under the headline "Deal Against Peace" three articles by Bulgarian Washington and Middle East correspondents on the separate Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, recently signed in Washington.

The first article is by Vladimir Lankov in Washington entitled; "To the Detriment of All-Arab Interests". This 400-word article describes the signing ceremony in Washington, points out the Arab students' demonstrations and quotes the Washington POST that As-Sadat's appeal to Carter to "protect the Arab people" was eliminated at the last moment from the text of the Egyptian leader's speech. Lankov further stresses that the text of the treaty itself is rather "nebulous" as regards the Palestinian question and he quotes Begin's statement refusing to allow the creation of an independent Palestinian state. The Washington correspondent closes his article by stating that "undoubtedly, the treaty signed yesterday represents obvious treason by Cairo against the hopes of the Palestinian people for self-determination."

Konstantin Ivanov, RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent in Beirut, describes the reaction of the Arab population against the "separatist" peace treaty and cites a statement by Syrian Communist Party leader Khalid Bakdash who declared that the "Syrian communists and the entire Syrian people reject the defeatist policy of the Egyptian president and denounce the treason against the basic interests of the Arabs." This 800-word article is entitled: "The Struggle Against Defeatism Is Expanding--Wrath and Indignation in the Arab World Against the Separatist Treaty." Ivanov also quotes other Syrian sources and refers to Soviet Premier Andrey Gromyko's recent visit to Syria. He describes Jordanian King Husayn's demonstrative visit to the capitals of Syria and Iraq after the signing of the Israeli-Egyptian treaty and his categorical rejection of the separatistdeal. Ivanov further states:

"In Beirut today, the Palestinian organizations are in a state of combat alert since they are expecting new repressive actions from Tel Aviv.

Such actions almost automatically follow successful actions of the Palestinian combat groups in the occupied territories. Two such actions occurred yesterday." Correspondent Ivanov also describes protest demonstrations in Israeli towns and in Jordan, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

Tel Aviv correspondent A. Ben-Eliezer authors an 800-word article entitled: "An Action Charged with Danger--the Unrest among the Israeli Public Is at its Climax." The article deals with the 'separatist Israeli-Egyptian treaty' and describes the negative reaction of leftwing Knesset deputies, also quoting a statement by Israeli communist leader Me'ir Wilner. Ben-Eliezer stresses that most Israeli progressive politicians do not believe that the treaty will bring actual peace to the Middle East. He quotes from the Israeli newspaper 'AL HAMISHMAR about the price of the treaty, i.e. that the United States will invest tremendous amounts of money for Israel's rearmament and that Carter has asked both Egypt and Israel to act as "gendarmes against various movements in the Middle East."

Correspondent Ben-Eliezer concludes that the question of U.S. military bases in Israel is a subject of commentaries among Israeli public opinion and that statements such as Begin's to U.S. TV commentator Walter Cronkite, that "Haifa is destined to be a permanent base of the U.S. Navy" and other such statements provoke "deep concern among the Israeli public."

RABOTNICHESKO DELO REVIEWS CUBA'S INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

AU311710 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Mar 79 p 6 AU

[Angel Budev article: "Active Internationalism--Cuba on the International Scene"]

[Excerpts] The history of Cuba is full of innumerable important and instructive events which have, at all times, greatly attracted the attention of world public opinion. The socialist revolution of 1959 was the decisive event in this country's history.

Cuban foreign policy is based upon an unshakable loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Therefore, the Cuban Communist Party is irreconcilable toward pseudo-leftwing forces and renegades of the revolutionary movement which hide under the mask of Marxist phraseology, slander the Soviet Union and are meanly betraying proletarian internationalism, as well as serving imperialism. In this connection the attitude toward the Soviet Union remains the main criterion of loyalty to the cause of communism for the Cuban working people.

Internationalism is indissolubly linked to the policy of socialist Cuba because it would not have survived as the first socialist state of the American continent without the categorical and constant fraternal support of the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union.

As for the Cuban Communist Party and the Cuban people, anti-Sovietism is absolutely incompatible with revolutionary humanitarianism and with socialist internationalism.

On the international scene Cuba is playing an important role in the nonalined movement. Cuba is devoting indefatiguable efforts to the intensification of anti-imperialist trends in this movement as the most important goal of the struggle for freedom and independence. At the fourth conference of nonalined countries, held in Algiers, in 1973, which gave the movement its orientation, the Cuban delegation headed the main struggle against the growing trend of setting the nonalined states against the countries of the socialist community. [paragraph continues]

Fidel Castro, the leader of the Cuban delegation, proved with well-founded arguments that the socialist countries, headed by the Soviet Union, are the natural allies of the developing countries in their struggle for independence.

The rightwing forces were very active during the sixth session of the coordination bureau of the nonalined movement held in Havana from 25-28 May 1978, and at the conference of ministers of foreign affairs of the movement's member-countries held in Belgrade from 25-29 July 1978. It was not difficult to understand who the instigators were after President Carter made a public statement that "Cuba cannot belong to the nonalined movement" and after China actively joined the anti-Cuban campaign. These and other facts did not remain unnoticed by the interested countries, when an extraordinary meeting of the Nonalined Movement's Coordination Bureau was held in Maputo, capital of Mozambique, in 1979, attended by the ministers of foreign affairs of the nonalined countries.

The declaration which was adopted by this meeting expressed undoubting high appreciation for the activities of those countries which are irreconcilably based on anticolonialist and anti-imperialist positions, for the sake of justice, and for the peoples' struggle for freedom and independence. Last but not least, high recognition was expressed for valiant Cuba, which rendered decisive assistance to Angola and Ethiopia in a period that was of decisive importance for their independence.

Any of us fortunate enough to have lived together with the Cuban people through the exciting moments of solidarity with the peoples struggling throughout the world cannot fail to understand how profound and deeply rooted the international consciousness of the Cuban citizen is. We cannot fail to understand that this internationalism has become an essential part of the Cuban people's soul. This active internationalism of Cuba and of the Cuban people was also clearly expressed in recent days when the Chinese reactionary upper crust committed an unprecedented act of aggression against Vietnam and it was once more confirmed that the position of the Cubans is not only the result of their emotional character, but a norm of behavior, a principle, based upon their own lengthy experience in national liberation struggles, upon experience in the international revolutionary movement, and upon Marxist-Leninist theory. For the international scene, as facts show, has been and remains the most significant testing ground for a classminded, internationalist attitude toward events and phenomena on a worldwide scale.

This is the position of the Cuban Communist Party. This is the position of the Republic of Cuba toward the adventurers and their instigators.

These are some of the aspects of the foreign policy conducted by the Republic of Cuba, a policy permeated by sincere and consistent internationalism.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO INTERVIEWS CAMBODIA'S ROS SAMAY

AU301853 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Mar 79 pp 1, 7 AU

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO interview with Ros Samay, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation (KNUFNS), in Sofia; date not given]

[Text] At the invitation of the Fatherland Front National Council, a delegation of the United Front for National Salvation of Kampuchea is visiting our country. It is led by Ros Samay, secretary general of the KNUFNS. Comrade Samay was kind enough to answer a few questions put by the RABOTNICHESKO DELO editorial board.

Question: Comrade Samay, the Bulgarian people, together with all progressive mankind, welcomed with enthusiasm and great joy the heroic struggle and victory of the people of Kampuchea, under the leadership of the KNUFNS, waged against the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. Which are, in your opinion, the basic factors that contribute to this glorious victory?

Answer: On 7 January 1979 the people of Kampuchea won a historic victory--they overthrew the merciless, dictatorial regime of the lackeys of the Beijing great-state hegemonists and achieved peace, national independence and democracy. The main reasons for this were as follows:

The first prerequisite for this victory was the correct leadership of the KNUFNS and the outspoken, unmistakable program of 11 items which was published on 3 December 1978.

The second prerequisite for the victory was the fact that the people of Kampuchea have traditions of cohesion and revolutionary struggle and that they are endowed with a lofty, revolutionary consciousness. These traditions and virtues were asserted in the period of struggle against the domination of the French colonizers and against the American imperialists' aggression.

In the third place it is true that the Kampuchean people have always been loyally and strongly linked to the fraternal peoples of Laos and Vietnam. Precisely this militant solidarity is the source of the invincible power of the three peoples and enables them to win victory after victory.

The fourth prerequisite for the victory is the fact that the revolutionary cause of the Kampuchean people has always enjoyed the tremendous support of the countries belonging to the socialist community and, in particular, that of the Soviet Union, which is a sincere friend and a loyal supporter of all revolutionary forces. Our people have always enjoyed the great support and sympathy of the peace-loving forces, of the forces devoted to justice throughout the world.

Question: What are main tasks the people's government in Kampuchea has now adopted and what are the initial successes by the Kampuchean people in building a peaceful and happy life?

Answer: The main task of the Kampuchean people is to rally all forces and efforts for successfully implementing the political program adopted by the KNUFNS under the comprehensive leadership of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, which is the only legitimate and true representative of the Kampuchean people.

The first basic victory in building a peaceful and happy life consists of the fact that the people are now fully free, that they are the true masters of their land and that they are enjoying broad, democratic rights, that they are inspired by faith in the leadership of the KNUFNS and in the nation's future. Having the strength of this faith, the people of Kampuchea will constantly overcome the difficulties, and will use all means in doing this. They will build a peaceful, democratic, indpendent, neutral and nonalined Kampuchea, a country proceeding along the path of socialism.

Question: The people of Kampuchea categorically denounced the criminal agression of the Maoists against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]. Could you tell our readers something about the practical initiatives of fraternal solidarity and support for the people of Vietnam?

Answer: As a direct victim of the Maoists, having sacrificed 3,000 lives in the struggle, the people of Kampuchea unanimously condemn the criminal aggression of the reactionary Chinese leaders against the SRV. [paragraph continues]

In a declaration of 18 February 1979, the National Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea and the Kampuchean army declare that they are at the side of Vietnam and that they consistently support the correct stand of the SRV Government set forth in its declaration of 17 February 1979. Along with this, the people of Kampuchea declared that they would struggle for stopping the aggressive actions of the army of the Beijing rulers who are conducting a hegemonistic policy.

[Questio] How do you evaluate the comprehensive support the countries belonging to the socialist community are rendering to the fraternal peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos? What are the results of this support in your own country?

Answer: The comprehensive assistance of the countries belonging to the socialist community is of decisive importance for every victory won by the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, as well as by all those people who are fighting for their freedom. A result of this assistance in Kampuchea was the very fact that our people overthrew the merciless Pol Pot-Ieng Sari regime and that they inflicted a powerful blow against the expanisionist, great-state intentions of Beijing as regards Southeast Asia, thus eliminating a factor that was disturbing peace and stability in that area. The People's Republic of Kampuchea was created as a new force which is actively contributing to the defense of peace in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

PARTY DAILY CARRIES MLADENOV TOAST FOR DUTCH COLLEAGUE

AU021216 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[Report on toast proposed by Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs, at official dinner given on 28 March 1979 in Sofia in honor of Christoph van der Klaauw, minister of foreign affairs of the Netherlands]

[Text] Minister Petur Mladenov pointed out in his toast that the visit of Christoph van der Klaauw represents a new confirmation of our two countries' and peoples' desire to expand and consolidate their mutual cooperation. During the present talks we have the opportunity of drawing a balance on the successes achieved and to evaluate with a sober and realistic approach the prospects for the future. We exchanged opinions in a sincere and constructive spirit on topical and important issues of the present international situation, problems which are of great importance for peace and security throughout the world.

The Bulgarian foreign minister noted that Bulgarian-Dutch relations are based on the sincere desire of our two peoples to live in peace and understanding and to cooperate. Relations and contacts have expanded in many spheres of our mutual relations. We consider political contacts on the highest level as particularly important since they give a powerful impetus to the further development of relations among states and peoples. In our opinion, the efforts for the expansion of contractural and legal relations between Bulgaria and the Netherlands are in the interests of both countries and therefore must continue to develop, Minister Petur Mladenov declared. We have no reason whatever for being dissatisfied with the state of our trade and economic relations.

I would like to stress that the Bulgarian Government, with all its efforts and actions, is trying to make a real contribution to the intensification of the process of detente in Europe, to the consolidation of trust and security and to the development of cooperation on our continent in the spirit of the historic Helsinki agreements. The People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that it is the primary and urgent task of our epoch to put an end to rearmament and to proceed toward the implementation of concrete and active measures for real disarmament.

In this connection we are hopefully expecting an early, successful conclusion of the Soviet-American SALT negotiations, and the conclusion of the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. We place particular hopes in the successful implementation of a universal disarmament conference with the participation of all states.

Minister Petur Mladenov also dwelt on the adventurous and dangerous actions of the Chinese leaders, which represent a danger to worldwide peace, stressing that the Chinese leadership's hegemonistic policy totally contradicts the peoples' efforts to strengthen the process of international detente. China's criminal action against Vietnam and its unfounded claims toward a number of Asian countries represent a dangerous game with fire and a provocation of the peoples of Asia, as well as a threat to peace throughout the world.

Minister Mladenov concluded his speech by pointing out that relations between Bulgaria and the Netherlands are good and he expressed his conviction that the present meetings and talks will allow both countries and peoples to find new paths for the further development of Bulgarian-Dutch relations and that these talks will be a contribution to the consolidation of security and understanding in Europe.

PREMIER TODOROV CONGRATULATES ROMANIAN COUNTERPART VERDET

AU302143 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 30 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Council of Ministers Chairman Stanko Todorov has sent a telegram to Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet congratulating him on his appointment to this high post. The telegram expresses the confidence that the comprehensive friendship and cooperation between our countries will continue to develop in the spirit of the traditional relations existing between our parties and states, in the interest of the two fraternal peoples and in the cause of peace and socialism in the world.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO MARKS GREEK NATIONAL DAY

AU282225 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Mar 79 p 3 AU

[Editorial article: "Good Neighborliness and Cooperation--on the National Day of Greece"]

[Text] Today Greece, our southern neighbor, is celebrating the anniversary of an historic event--25 March 1821. On that date the Greek people rose up against the Ottoman slavery. The armed struggle for national liberation went on for as long as 7 years. The independence of Greece was confirmed by the Edirne peace treaty between Russia and the Ottoman empire in 1829.

The Bulgarian people made their contribution to the Greek people's national liberation as well. A great number of outstanding Bulgarian figures participated in the Greek national liberation organization Filiki Eteria (Union of Friends), and with the participation of over 2,000 Bulgarian volunteers in the Greek insurgents detachments this contribution was confirmed.

Bulgarians and Greeks have been neighbors for many centuries, and their relations have gone through various stages of development. Our history taught us that only good neighborliness and friendship are in the common interest and of common advantage. In 1964, 12 agreements were signed in Athens which settled the pending questions between Bulgaria and Greece and opened opportunities for good-neighborly relations.

The meetings between Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Konstandinos Karamanlis, prime minister of the Republic of Greece, gave a great impetus to Bulgarian-Greek cooperation. Four such meetings have taken place so far: a meeting in 1975 in Sofia, a meeting in Helsinki in 1975, a meeting in Athens in 1976 and a meeting in Varna in 1978. As early as at their first meeting the two leaders, Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Konstandinos Karamanlis, agreed that there are no controversial questions between Bulgaria and Greece and that it is in the two countries' common interest to develop their mutual relations on a large scale.

During their Varna meeting in 1978 the two leaders stated with satisfaction that Greek-Bulgarian relations are developing favorably and outlined new opportunities for the consolidation and expansion of this cooperation in various areas. This pertains, more particularly, to trade, industry, science and technology, to energy, agriculture, tourism and especially to water economy.

The trends of Bulgarian-Greek relations, which the top leaders of our two countries pointed out, are producing good results. The exchange of goods is developing dynamically. From $31 million in 1974, it surpassed $100 million, in both directions, this year. The exchange in the cultural and scientific sectors is developing successfully as well. Mutual visits of operatic and theatrical companies, dance groups, outstanding singers and other performers have taken place. Our Bulgarian industrial exhibition held in Athens in 1976 was highly successful and so was the Greek industrial exhibition held in Sofia in 1978. Cooperation in various branches of industry, transportation, communications and tourism, as well as other sectors is developing favorably.

As for the political sector, mutual visits of the ministers of foreign affairs from both countries and ministers of other branches, parliamentary delegations, delegations of sociopolitical organizations and parties, and others are being exchanged. All these activities are contributing to mutual acquaintance and to the consolidation of our good-neighborly relations.

All this has become possible thanks to the political realism which is triumphant in our relations, in the spirit of the final Helsinki document. Both the Bulgarian and Greek peoples today are linked to each other by a peaceful border, they have feelings of mutual trust for each other and they are developing a useful and mutually advantageous cooperation in various spheres of life.

The Bulgarian people particularly appreciate their friendship with their Greek neighbors. On the occasion of their national day, the people of Bulgaria convey to the Greek people the best wishes for the development and flourishing of neighborly Greece, for the further consolidation and development of Bulgarian-Greek cooperation.

BCP CC SENDS GREETINGS TO PCI CONGRESS IN ROME

AU302055 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 30 Mar 79 AU

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has sent a greetings message to the 15th PCI [Italian Communist Party] congress which began today. The message notes with satisfaction the growing role and activity of the PCI, which is confidently guiding the Italian working people along the path to peace, democracy, social progress and socialism.

Together with you, we are proud of the fact that none of the grave issues facing Italy and the Italian people can be solved today without the participation of the PCI, the largest fraternal party in the capitalist world, the greetings message says.

The greetings message further points out that the Italian communists can rely in their work upon the international class solidarity of the BCP, the party of the great Georgi Dimitrov. The message also briefly sets forth the tasks which the BCP is facting at present.

The greetings message also notes the international situation that has been complicated recently, the struggle of the Chinese leaders against detente and their anti-Soviet and antisocialist course.

Our party, the message stresses, is following a policy of strengthening the unity among the fraternal socialist countries, of rallying the international communist and workers movement and all progressive and democratic forces, and also of developing the world revolutionary process.

DIMITUR STANISHEV GREETS BELGIAN CP CONGRESS

AU311837 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 31 Mar 79 AU

[Text] On behalf of the BCP Central Committee and all Bulgarian communists, Dimitur Stanishev, leader of the BCP Central Committee delegation and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has conveyed a greetings message to the 23rd congress of the Belgian Communist Party. The greetings message says that the Bulgarian Communists are following with keen interest and are expressing full class solidarity with the activity of their Belgian comrades. In their future struggle they can always rely on the solidarity of the great Georgi Dimitrov's party.

Today, the BCP is confidently guiding our people along the path toward building a developed socialist society. The greetings message also emphasizes that the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are carrying out an active and peaceful foreign policy. They devote particular attention to the strengthening of good neighborliness and understanding among the Balkan countries. Our party's assessment is, the greeting message further says, that detente, regardless of certain hindrances and difficulties, is becoming a fact. The CPSU and the socialist community as well as the communist parties in the developed capitalist countries and the national liberation movement are the prime moving force along the path toward detente.

We firmly believe, the greetings message says, that one of the main conditions for increasing the strength and influence of the international communist and workers movement is the strengthening of its unity and cohesion on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

KHRISTOV, SOVIET DEPUTY MINISTERS ATTEND INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE

AU302217 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 30 Mar 79 AU

[Summary] "The traditional conference on the quality of industrial mass consumer goods which Bulgaria exports to the Soviet Union has ended. Boris Gordeyev, Soviet deputy foreign trade minister; (Suran Sorukhanov), Soviet deputy minister of domestic trade; Khristo Popov, deputy foreign trade minister, and Lilyana Vasileva, deputy minister of light industry, signed memorandums on the conference's work."

Vladimir Bazovskiy, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria; Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, and Stoyan Zhulev, minister of light industry, were also present.

PAZARDZHIK OKRUG BCP COMMITTEE ELECTS NEW FIRST SECRETARY

AU021810 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 2 Apr 79 AU

[Text] On 2 April the Pazardzhik Okrug BCP Committee held a plenum which reviewed organizational matters. The plenum released Georgi Tanev, the previous Pazardzhik Okrug BCP Committee first secretary, from his post as a result of his election as first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee. Petko Angelov Petkov, member of the Central Control-Auditing Commission and previous chairman of the Pazardzhik City BCP Committee was unanimously elected first secretary of the Pazardzhik Okrug BCP Committee.

Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary, took part in the plenum.

BRIEFS

UKRAINIAN MINISTER IN VARNA--The visiting Ukrainian minister of motor transport, Fedor Golovchenko, arrived today in Varna Okrug. He acquainted himself with the work of some plants and visited the Varna Port. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 28 Mar 79 AU]

SOVIET MINISTER IN SHUMEN--Viktor Polyakov, Soviet minister of the automotive industry, who is visiting Bulgaria, arrived in Shumen today. Accompanied by Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine building, he acquainted himself with the production in some sectors of the Madara truck producing combine. Georgi Nachev, first secretary of the okrug party committee, and specialists from the central departments and institutes also attended a meeting with the combine's leadership. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 28 Mar 79 AU]

ZAREV, ALGERIAN PLANNING SECRETARY--Sofia, March 28 (BTA)--Today Mr Kiril Zarev, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council and chairman of the State Planning Committee, received the Algerian state secretary for planning, Mr Mahmoud Urabah. During the talks issues pertaining to bilateral cooperation in planning were discussed. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 28 Mar 79 AU]

GEOLOGISTS TO CUBA--A protocol on the setting up of a scientific-technical council at the CEMA program for accelerating geological-research work in Cuba in 1981-90 has been signed in Havana. Bulgarian specialists will be sent to Cuba up to 1981 to carry out comprehensive geophysical and geochemical research on a great part of the territory of Santa Clara. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 17 Mar 79 AU]

NEW PROSPECTING EQUIPMENT--Varna, 13 March 1979--As a result of cooperation among scientists and experts from Bulgaria, the USSR, Hungary and the CSSR an X-ray radiometric analysis appliance [roentgenoradiometrichen analisator] has been developed. It is endowed with particularly high technical and operational qualities. The equipment is portable and serves to rapidly detect quantities of useful components in ores. It replaces the excessively expensive and long processes of chemical analysis. Our enterprise for geological prospecting and geological maps in Sofia is already using such an appliance. It is being used in field conditions and is of particular importance in prospecting for lead-zinc and tungsten ores. The third conference of delegates from Bulgaria, the Soviet Union, Hungary and the CSSR, which opened in Varna yesterday, is discussing methods of using the X-ray radiometric analysis appliance and its practical application in geological prospecting. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Mar 79 p 8 AU]

PUBLICATION OF SECOND CLANDESTINE JOURNAL REPORTED

Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Mar 79 p 6 WA

[AFP report]

[Text] CTVEREC, a clandestine publication on foreign policy, edited by former journalist and Charter 77 spokesman, Jiri Dienstbier, has appeared in Prague. Published in 30 copies, each containing 150 xeroxed pages, CTVEREC (THE SQUARE) derives its name from its format. The first issue contains an article written by Jiri Hajek, former minister of foreign affairs, and a character sketch of Pope John Paul II by Vaclav Benda, another Charter 77 spokesman. It also contains an article by Giancario Pajetta, member of the PCI Central Committee, published by the journal RINASCITA, which analyses the "Prague Spring."

HUSAK, STROUGAL MEET WITH JAPANESE COMMERCE DELEGATION

LD030238 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Text] President of the Republic Gustav Husak received today in Prague Castle the members of the delegation of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, headed by its president, Shigeo Nagano. During a friendly conversation, in the spirit of an active policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, the state of mutual relations thus far was assessed, and the possibilities for their further development in the interest of the peoples of the two countries, as well as strengthening international cooperation, were pointed out.

The delegation of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, headed by its president, Shigeo Nagano, was today received in the Hrzan Palace in Prague also by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal. During the meeting he acquainted the guests with some main topical and long-term tasks of the Czechoslovak economy. At the same time he expressed the interest of Czechoslovakia to develop cooperation with Japan, not only in the economic but also in the scientific-technological and cultural sphere. In this connection suggestions were made which if realized will contribute to intensifying mutual economic relations and creating the necessary prerequisites for developing cooperation on third markets.

FINANCE MINISTER LEAVES FOR VISIT TO MOSCOW

LD021704 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Leopold Ler, federal minister of finance, left for the Soviet Union today for a brief, working visit. In Moscow, he will have talks on problems related to the management and financing of the national economy.

POLEDNIK RETURNS FROM BELGIAN CP CONGRESS

LD030230 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Text] A CPCZ delegation led by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the Central Committee, returned from the 23d congress of the Belgian Communist Party yesterday. The delegation was welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the party's Central Committee, together with other representatives of the party Central Committee.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR LONDON

LD030952 Prague CTK in English 0820 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague--An official delegation of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions, headed by its Chairman Karel Hoffmann, left for London today on a five-day friendly visit to Britain at the invitation of the British Trades Union Congress General Council.

COLOTKA ATTENDS RECEPTION MARKING HUNGARIAN NATIONAL DAY

LD030932 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Hungarian Consul General Jozsef Tatai gave a reception in Bratislava last night to mark the national holiday of the Hungarian People's Republic--the 34th anniversary of the country's liberation from fascism. It was attended by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier; Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council, and other representatives of Slovak political and public life and foreign consulates.

STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE AT EGYPTIAN, U.S. EMBASSIES

AU311645 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Mar 79 p 3 AU

["FR" signed report: "We Will Not Relinquish Palestine!"]

[Excerpts] "Capitulation no--victory yes" screamed a banner carried in front of a tide of Arab youth that marched to the Egyptian embassy in Prague on Wednesday [28 March] afternoon. The otherwise quiet street echoed: "Carter, Begin, As-Sadat--no! Zionism is racism! Zionism is fascism! As-Sadat is a traitor!" The windows of the embassy were firmly closed as if they did not want to hear the truth, which today--after the signing of the disgraceful separate agreement between Israel and Egypt on the blooming lawn of the White House--rushes like an avalanche through the overwhelming majority of Arab countries.

The branch office of the White House had to hear the same things. At the U.S. Embassy in Prague, too, they had to note whether they wanted to or not that Yasir 'Arafat's words to the U.S. CBS television network saying Carter's attempt to push the people of Palestine into a corner is like provoking a tiger were not exaggerated. The embassy spokesman who wanted to soothe the enraged crowd gave up when he saw the clenched fists and the inexorable clamour "the United States is an aggressor" drove him back behind the large gate. Well, whoever assists in getting a dirty treaty on a clean sheet of paper can scarcely expect manifestations of love. A betrayal will always be a betrayal. A lie, a lie; and violence, violence. None of this can be excused by pleasing utterances about peace. The Arab people also know this and, therefore, they stormingly warn: "We will not relinquish Palestine! Israel is an aggressor! Camp David is equivalent to Munich!"

COMMENTARY ON IRANIAN SITUATION BEFORE REFERENDUM

AU311650 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Mar 79 p 7 AU

[Julius P. Lorincz commentary in the column "A Word On the Events": "The Victory is Still Fragile"]

[Excerpts] The most distinct and manifest expression of the new stage in the development of Iran can be seen in the sphere of foreign policy. It is true that the influence of the complicated inner struggles, of the clashes between elements of radical progressive transformations and certain factors of conservatism on foreign political attitudes cannot be excluded. This was, for example, manifested by the relationship to the revolutionary regime in Afghanistan, in the distrust of this regime. What weighs more, however, is the fact the Iranian Government put an end to political subordination to the interests of U.S. imperialism, that it left the CENTO Pact, withdrew Iranian forces from Oman where they had fought against the national liberation movement, abrogated diplomatic relations with Israel and stopped deliveries of Iranian crude oil to both Israel and the Republic of South Africa and that it refuses to be the base for hostile, and literally espionage, policy against the Soviet Union. The new government decided to pursue an independent foreign policy of peace, neutrality and nonalinement.

The situation in the domestic political sphere is more complicated. It is characteristic--although it must not be overestimated--that in tomorrow's referendum the voters are to express their agreement with the replacement of the monarchy with a republic by casting a green ballot (green is the color symbolizing Islam) and their disagreement by casting a red ballot, although the color red can scarcely be considered to symbolize monarchy.

In the next period a polarization of forces among those who fought jointly in the first stage of revolutionary struggles is natural. After all, the national bourgeoisie's concepts concerning the future differ from those of workers in the oil fields and oil refineries in the south of the country. But the victory of the revolution is still far too fragile. In order to cement this victory and create the prerequisites for a systematic consolidation of Iran and for overcoming the crisis into which the previous regime and neocolonialism had led the country, it is necessary to consolidate the first results of the revolution: That is to replace the mechanism of the reactionary monarchy with a new state and economic apparatus, to democraticize the political system and to liberate oneself from the dependence on and service to foreign capital. For this to happen it is necessary to consolidate the unity "of all segments of the revolutionary forces which brought about the great transformation, regardless of the differences in their ideological, political and philosophic beliefs"--as stressed by the party of Iranian communists, the People's Party of Iran (Tudeh). This is why, for example, the Tudeh party supports the idea of establishing an Islamic republic, as a key consolidating element.

The unity of all democratic and anti-imperialist forces is all the more important because imperialism and reaction have not yet given up the attempts to disrupt the new Iranian regime. This is testified to, among other things, by the fact that it is precisely the agents of SAVAK, the secret police of the former regime, that oppressed the nationalities living in Iran--Kurds, Turkmens, Azerbaijanis, Baluchistanis and others--who are now instigating nationality unrest by abusing the just longings of the nationalities. The smell of Iranian oil is penetrating. They cannot forget their enormous profits and for a long time to come they will not be able to digest their defeat.

BILAK ADDRESSES PARTY AKTIV IN PRESOV

LD022336 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and deputy of the Federal Assembly for the Presov constituency, attended an aktiv of party officials of the East Slovak region and the Presov district in Presov today. He spoke at the meeting about some domestic and foreign political issues.

More than 500 party officials and aktivists from the entire East Slovak region heard the report by Comrade Vasil Bilak. In his introduction Comrade Bilak said that the domestic situation is good. Tangible proof of this is the results attained in fulfilling the targets of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. This characterized the dynamic development of our industry and agriculture. The social program is being implemented and the material and cultural standards of the population are rising. Comrade Bilak noted, however, that it is necessary to work more economically and efficiently, and that especially great efforts are needed in the management sphere.

Comrade Vasil Bilak also discussed some topical questions regarding the present international situation. He pointed to its complexity as well as to fundamental trends underlying its development. He explained the purpose of the aggressive policy pursued by the Beijing leadership against Socialist Vietnam. In this context he highly praised the aid given by the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community as well as the solidarity of all progressive and peace-loving forces in the world.

Comrade Bilak then offered detailed replies to many questions put to him by participants in the party aktiv.

In the afternoon Comrade Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, called at the Presov City National Committee where he signed the city's visitors' book.

NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETS IN PRAGUE 3 APRIL

LD031110 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Text] A Czech Government report on measures to safeguard training young people for worker professions was the main item on the agenda of the 11th meeting of the Czech National Council in Prague today. It was attended by Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech premier; Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and other representatives. Evzen Erban, chairman of the Czech National Council, stressed in his opening speech that further developing an advanced socialist society is dependent to a large extent on the political, technical and moral level of the future generations of the working class, as the leading force both in politics and in the creation of material values. He noted that at a time when capitalist society has no work for millions of young people, the right to work is in our country an accepted matter and our society sees to it that every young person is well prepared both technically and morally for his or her future profession. Milan Vondruska, Czech minister of education, then delivered the Czech Government report.

MORE ON CPCZ CC SESSION'S AGRICULTURAL DISCUSSION

AU281512 [Editorial Report AU] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 27 March on pages 3, 4 and 5 carries a 17,000-word report on the discussion at the 13th CPCZ Central Committee session devoted to agricultural issues, held in Prague on 21-22 March.

According to PRAVDA, addressing the session, Vladimir Pirosik, CPCZ Central Committee member and leading secretary of the Central Slovak CPSL Regional Committee, said in part that the Central Slovak region is supplied with "large-scale production technology only in minimal quantities." Instead of the needed 58 scything [kosacky] machines of the reform-3000 type the plan provides for only 4, and because of the lack of spare parts less than 70 percent of the reform-2000 machines are in operation. Although the ministry involved knows all about this, the situation has not yet been remedied, he said.

Frantisek Tesar, CPCZ Central Committee member and leading secretary of the East Bohemian CPCZ Regional Committee, said the region, although exceeding the delivery plan of pigs for slaughter, is lagging in deliveries of cattle for slaughter. He admitted that the region has "grave problems in the food industry." The most "complicated" situation prevails in the meat industry because of outdated processing facilities. Also the meat industry's road transportation pool is insufficient and worn out, Tesar said.

Pavol Bahyl, CPCZ Central Committee member and federal minister of general engineering, devoted himself to the mechanization aspect of agriculture. He said that in the past 3 years only 24,310 of the planned 28,045 tractors were delivered to the agricultural sector. The main cause was the nonfulfillment of planned tractor deliveries by Romania.

The minister further said that the weak spots and deficiencies of the country's engineering sector are well-known. The main problems are spare parts and inadequate production facilities. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan the agricultural sector should be receiving machinery valued at Kcs23 billion in wholesale prices. The deliveries for this period will consist of 917 types of machines, Bahyl said.

The CSSR will import--among other things--plows and harrows from the USSR, and in 1979-89 a total of 35 Soviet-made AN-2 and four MI-2 aircraft. From the GDR the CSSR will import 7,300 harvesting combines of various types, the minister said in part.

Bohumil Boenig, CPCZ Central Committee member, said that "we did not succeed in preventing the nonsensical chase after spare parts, not only throughout the CSSR but also in Poland, the GDR and Hungary, and the loss of fuel and people's time connected with the search."

STROUGAL ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON NUCLEAR PLANT SECURITY

AU301555 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Mar 79 p 3 AU

["(KY)"-signed report on the debate at the 28 March joint session of the Federal Assembly's Chamber of Nations and Chamber of the People in Prague: "The CPCZ's Purposeful Policy is Bearing Fruit"]

[Excerpts] In his concluding speech Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal first of all replied to the questions raised by the deputies during the debate.

To Deputy Dana Koncirova, who had mentioned that in connection with the construction of atomic power stations in Czechoslovakia articles are appearing in the Austrian press that cast doubt on the security of these installations, the CSSR premier replied: We are devoting maximum attention to questions of security of nuclear power stations and we know that these installations, designed and tested in the USSR, have high standards in this respect compared with world standards. We talked these matters over with Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, and we agreed on experts of the two countries discussing together the questions concerning the security of nuclear power stations which are of interest to the Austrian side. Apart from that we are giving the IAEA the opportunity to inspect the construction and operation of the facilities of our nuclear power industry.

EXTRA SHIFTS NECESSARY TO FULFILL COAL EXTRACTION PLAN

AU282205 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[PH-signed report: "Balance of Voluntary Shifts"]

[Text] In spite of the full utilization of available machinery and maximum efforts, the miners of the Ostrava-Karvina basin cannot, for capacity reasons, extract the planned quantity of coal if they only work weekday shifts. This is why this year's calender detailing the plan proposes Saturday and sometimes even Sunday shifts in all mines of the basin. The miners of the Ostrava-Karvina basin have extracted 220,000 tons of coal in March in these shifts and thus created the prerequisites for fulfilling not only the March coal extraction plan but also the plan for the entire first quarter of the year. By yesterday morning, 26 March, they had extracted 40,000 tons of coal above and over the plan. It is the goal of each weekend shift to reach 70 percent of weekday extraction. The shifts are voluntary. The fact that an average of 21,000 miners worked each of the four Saturday shifts in March in the Ostrava-Karvina mines and extracted an average of 55,000 tons of bituminous coal per shift bears witness to their high awareness.

Yesterday the miners of the Ostrava-Karvina basin extracted the 6 millionth ton of bituminous coal since the beginning of the year. This success is due mainly to the collectives of the Sverma, Hlubina and Dukla mines. This year the drift crews have already provided 75 kilometers of underground workings with new coal reserves, which exceeds the stipulated amount by 2,000 meters.

REVOLUTIONARY THEORY VIEWED IN LIGHT OF WORLD DEVELOPMENTS

Part I

AU301415 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Mar 79 p 6 AU

[First installment of Vladimir Janku article: "The Realistic Paths of the Revolution; On Topical Questions of the World Development"]

[Excerpts] THE DRAMATIC DEVELOPMENT OF WORLD EVENTS LEAVES NO ONE IN ANY DOUBT THAT THE WORLD IS CHANGING, AND CHANGING RELENTLESSLY AND IRREVOCABLY.

Already in 1921, V.I. Lenin prophesied that in the process of the future development the rapid progress of revolutionary events in countries until recently under colonial rule would inevitably come to the fore.

Now that we are presently witnessing a consistent realization of this scientific prophecy, we can at the same time say with no less certainty that THE OBJECTIVE LAWS GOVERNING THE REVOLUTIONARY CHANGES IN THE WORLD WILL IN NO CASE BYPASS EITHER THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT OR THE UNITED STATES ITSELF.

However, at the same time it must be emphasized that this development will be neither easy, short nor direct.

We have already entered a new, extraordinarily significant stage of development. Some factors of a fundamental nature have created QUALITATIVELY NEW CONDITIONS for the workers class, revolutionary struggle.

FIRST OF ALL, FUNDAMENTAL CHANGES IN FAVOR OF SOCIALISM HAVE OCCURRED IN THE INTERNATIONAL CORRELATION OF FORCES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

THANKS TO THE FUNDAMENTAL CHANGES IN THE INTERNATIONAL CORRELATION OF FORCES IN FAVOR OF SOCIALISM AND PEACE, THANKS TO THE GIGANTIC EFFORTS, PARTICULARLY OF THE SOVIET UNION, THE COLD WAR PERIOD HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY OVERCOME AND--DESPITE ALL OBSTACLES, DIFFERENCES AND MOUNTING DIFFICULTIES--THE PROCESS OF DETENTE HAS BEEN ASSERTED AS THE BASIC LINE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT AND THE REVOLUTIONARY DEMOCRATIC FORCES ACHIEVED FURTHER MOMENTUM. ON HUGE AREAS OF ENTIRE CONTINENTS THAT USED TO BE IN THE CHAINS OF COLONIALISM A GIGANTIC REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE OF NATIONS HAS BEGUN.

THE GENERAL CRISIS OF CAPITALISM HAS DISTINCTLY DEEPENED.

What, in fact, does this stage of development bring in respect of real possibilities of the revolutionary workers movement in advanced capitalist countries?

It is no coincidence that one often hears about the communist and workers movement undergoing a process of searching for such forms and methods of the class struggle as, in the current conditions, would open a more effective path to curtailing the power of monopolist capital, to implementing and asserting the interests and needs of the working people. But one is also reminded, and rightly so, that "searching is searching." One can find new ways demonstrating the bold prospects of the revolutionary policy's successes. But one can also err, lose one's way or orientation.

What is more important and urgent is the task of communists of all countries to exchange experience and findings, to analyze them, distinguish between the boldness of creative searching and superficial fashionability and fruitless ideological adventurism, to verify for oneself the validity of old truths and the harmfulness of the old untruths--even if they are dressed up in a pseudo-new garb--to strive together for the generalization of the revolutionary experience and further development of the theory of scientific communism.

Many of the world communist and workers parties proceed from the conclusion that the current stage of development really yields a whole number of new elements, new opportunities for their revolutionary work, that this stage of development does not lessen the prerequisites for this activity's successes--on the contrary, it increases them.

The overwhelming majority of the communist and workers parties rightly stick to the view that the process of creative searching for the most effective forms and methods of the struggle will be really effective only when based on a BEST POSSIBLE USE AND GRASPING OF PRECISELY THOSE DECISIVE OBJECTIVE FACTORS THAT CHARACTERIZE THE CURRENT STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT and which open new opportunities and prerequisites also for the struggle of the workers class. Not to make a proper use of these factors or even to ignore them, reject them or even oppose them would, without doubt, mean to considerably curtail the real possibilities of one's own struggle, to dangerously weaken one's own position and give the opponent in the class struggle--in a way "gratis"--an underserved advantage.

The communist and workers parties have been, above all, emphasizing to their members the following fundamental factors of development, factors that cannot be ignored:

THE MAIN FEATURE OF THE CURRENT INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IS, WITHOUT DOUBT, THE DISTINCTIVE CHANGE IN THE INTERNATIONAL CORRELATION OF FORCES, THE COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALISM AND THE SUCCESSES ACHIEVED IN THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE THEORY OF SCIENTIFIC COMMUNISM INTO THE REALITY OF TODAY.

THE NEW PHENOMENON IN THE CURRENT INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IS THE FIGHT FOR A CERTAIN SHIFT IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, PARTICULARLY ON THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT, IN THE DIRECTION OF THE RELAXATION OF INTERNATIONAL TENSION AND AT THE SAME TIME THE ESCALATION OF THE DOGGED STRUGGLE AGAINST REACTIONARY, MILITARISTIC AND WARMONGERING FORCES TO MAINTAIN, EXPAND AND DEEPEN IT. To implement this line, to support all that helps this process means at the same time to consolidate and increase one's own strength and possibilities, to broaden the material as well as moral potential of the workers class and, communist parties, to underestimate these factors or even play into the hands of some of the international imperialism's objectives or interests, means not only to seriously harm the interests of the entire world struggle, but at the same time to weaken the real possibilities of one's own efforts. It is at present clear to the world's revolutionary, Marxist-Leninist forces that an active struggle for peace, relaxation of tension and social progress, and against imperialism is indivisibly connected with a resolute opposition to the aggressive and hegemonist policy of the Chinese leadership. In this issue to take a position of some sort of "neutrality," conciliation or even of direct support for the Chinese plans is fundamentally at variance with the needs and demands of progressive and peaceful development in the world.

A VERY EXACTING AND IMPORTANT DEMAND OF THE CURRENT STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT IS TO DRAW CORRECT POLITICAL-IDEOLOGICAL CONCLUSIONS FROM THE PRESENT CRISIS OF THE CAPITALIST WORLD.

Part II

AU311940 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Mar 79 p 6 AU

[Second installment of Vladimir Janku article: "The Realistic Paths of the Revolution; On the Topical Questions of the World Development"]

[Excerpts] The highest representatives of many fraternal parties are pointing to the objective indivisibility of interests in further developing the world socialist community and the communist and workers movement.

The representatives of rightwing opportunism are striving to create the impression that, compared with the past, the situation has changed. Solidarity with the Soviet Union, they say, was a necessity when the Soviet Union was weak and the object of coordinated intervention by the forces of international imperialism; today it is strong and "allegedly does not need such protection." The absolute majority of fraternal parties resolutely rejects such an approach, stressing that far from being a matter of "protecting the Soviet Union" this solidarity is the basic concern of the movement and of relations toward the first country of socialism and toward Lenin's party, which accumulated the most experience and which bears on its shoulders the heaviest responsibility of the international struggle. And, last but not least, this solidarity is a matter of categorical necessity for the parties themselves and for the battle waged by the workers class and its revolutionary vanguard.

The imperialist propaganda is striving with all its might to create the notion as though the attitude toward the Soviet Union and the socialist community in general were in some way contradictory to the national interests of the country in question, or else as though it would weaken the independence of individual communist and workers parties. The leading officials of many communist and workers parties have also given a clear, firm and convincing answer to these flagrant claims, which even find support among certain representatives of rightwing opportunism. Thus, for example, in Sofia Comrade H. Florakis subjected the significance of the Greek communists' internationalist unity with the countries of the socialist community to deep scrutiny.

The deep, mutual and vital relationship between the inviolable friendship and solidarity with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community on the one hand and the national interests and independence of individual communist and workers parties on the other was convincingly shown at the same session in Sofia by A. Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee.

Many representatives of the communist and workers movement are considering what it would mean for the present development if there were no Soviet Union. This was most convincingly expressed by Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee.

At the Sofia session Comrade J. Jensen, chairman of the Danish Communist Party, showed that, were there no Soviet Union or socialist community, the workers class would still be "fighting for the socialist society only as a hope, as an idea which the adversaries could call unrealizable. We would be standing on the brink of the third world war, with the use of the most modern technical means of destruction..."

Thus it is no wonder that the forces of international imperialism are devoting enormous efforts to introduce some kind of discord, or even split, between the communist parties of the capitalist countries and the communist parties of the socialist community.

The rightwing opportunist circles are succumbing to these pressures exerted by bourgeois propaganda and adopting its arguments. They even adopt such absurd conclusions as the one saying, for example, that disassociation from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is part and parcel of their line--and even a condition or prerequisite of a successful path of socialist construction.

"IT IS QUITE UNTHINKABLE, IT IS COMPLETELY ABSURD TO BELIEVE THAT IT IS POSSIBLE TO MARCH TOWARD SOCIALISM BY TAKING THE PATH OF ANTI-SOVIETISM OR BY PLAYING INTO THE HANDS OF THE FORCES OF ANTI-SOVIETISM, WHICH IS THE BANNER OF EXTREME REACTION, THE BANNER OF ANTICOMMUNISM," Comrade V. Bilak pointed out at the theoretical conference in Sofia. At the same time Comrade W. Kashtan showed where succumbing to anti-Soviet concepts lead: "In our opinion anti-Sovietism weakens the very parties that are succumbing to such opportunist attitudes."

Presently hostile propaganda is doing all it can in the endeavor to revive the old thesis alleging that the Soviet communists--or the communists of Czechoslovakia or other countries of real socialism--want to foist on others their own path of the revolution; to foist on them forms and methods of the revolutionary changes of society and of socialist construction which do not correspond to their specific conditions. Simultaneously our enemies, and together with them various rightwing opportunists as well, are striving to create the notion that such a tendency "on our side" is allegedly a continuation of former endeavors, dating from the times of the Communist International, they say. In reality ALL AND ANY CLAIMS ABOUT THE CONTEMPORARY "FOISTING OF MODELS" ARE GROSS SLANDER AND A LIE; AND THIS ALSO APPLIES TO SIMILAR CLAIMS ABOUT THE PERIOD OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL.

The communists neither proceed, nor could they proceed from the premise that certain countries could perhaps "copy" the revolutionary road of other countries. The Marxist-Leninists always proceeded, and proceed, from the scientific knowledge that there exist generally valid laws governing the socialist revolution and socialist construction, laws following from the very substance of the class struggle and its logic. Of course, these general features must naturally be applied in each country according to its specifics and peculiarities.

It was the parting of ways with opportunism that Lenin regarded as the crux of the matter, and as the basic prerequisite for starting a revolution. This is "the first condition of real communism." And on such a base maximum flexibility and skill is both possible and necessary.

The knowledge acquired by the CPSU, as also that acquired by the CPCZ and other fraternal parties, is being fully confirmed by the representatives of communist parties in the capitalist countries.

At present the slanderous attacks of the bourgeois propaganda, and simultaneously the position of rightwing opportunists, have been embodied in the concept of a kind of binding "models" of socialism and in the intensely propagated demand of "a categoric rejection" of such models. If we understand such endeavors in their verbal form, it becomes obvious that the "rejection of models" actually means forcing open doors, because no Marxist-Leninist has ever advocated such a thesis in the past, or is doing so at present.

Thus we can justly say that the entire theory or concept of "models" not only has nothing in common with Marxism-Leninism, and not only does it not express the political intentions of any communist and workers party, but, in its very substance, it is a concept fabricated by our class adversary. Its aim is not to influence the parties to "reject models," but to influence them to reject Leninism, to disrupt the unity of the communist and workers movement and violate international solidarity. In fact, it is obviously no coincidence that, hand in hand with the slogan about "rejecting models," other "models" are sometimes actually being pushed through: Either in the form of a "new path" or under the slogans of so-called Eurocommunism and so forth.

The Marxist-Leninists are justly stressing that THE LOGICAL DEMAND OF THE TIMES IS NOT THE WEAKENING OF INTERNATIONALIST SOLIDARITY, BUT QUITE THE CONTRARY: ITS FURTHER ALL-ROUND STRENGTHENING.

The close collaboration and fraternal cooperation of all three basic revolutionary streams of the present, and primarily the close cooperation between communist and workers parties in the capitalist countries and in the socialist countries, is no "anachronism" today, as some people are striving to claim; it is a yet greater objective necessity and the demand of life itself.

Communists proceed from the idea that the policy of peaceful coexistence, the policy of detente establishes favorable prerequisites for further developing the battle against imperialism and for social progress and the peoples' freedom. That is also why the communist and workers parties formulate in their programs not only general remarks on matters of war and peace, but also specific and deeply worked-out attitudes and precise demands and tasks in the battle for peace, for further continuing the process of detente and against the policy of the NATO pact and the militarist forces of international imperialism.

It is, of course, understandable that in this field, too, our class adversary is exerting considerable efforts to weaken, to the maximum achievable extent, this antimilitarist, peace involvement of the communist and workers parties and their leading role in the battle for peace. In various campaigns they accuse the Soviet Union and other socialist countries of creating some kind of "military threat," increasing armament and so forth. They are trying to deceive the broad masses of the population in the capitalist countries, and to introduce confusion into the communist ranks. Hostile propaganda is striving to create the notion that the Warsaw and NATO Pact are, so-to-speak, "on the same level." To fight against NATO, they say, simultaneously demands, a fight against the Warsaw Pact. All these attempts have only one common, obvious and clearcut aim: They are meant to help the militarist imperialist forces camouflage their true expansive antipeace intentions and aims, to deceive the population masses and to create the necessary prerequisites for unleashing a new round of the armament race, frustrating the efforts to achieve detente, reduce armament and achieve disarmament.

It must be clearly stated THAT THE ABSOLUTE MAJORITY OF COMMUNIST AND WORKERS PARTIES AND THEIR REPRESENTATIVES MAINTAIN A CLEARCUT, CRYSTALLIZED AND CATEGORICAL STANCE IN THESE MATTERS. However, people can be found even in the workers movement who eagerly adopt the fabrications and attacks of the bourgeois propaganda and, on top of that, help spread them further. The decisive majority of communist and workers parties throughout the world long ago adopted a completely clear and unambiguous position against the splitting, hegemonist, expansive and aggressive policy of the Beijing leadership. In this respect the communist parties of capitalist countries have an ancient and bitter experience. On the other hand they can convince themselves in their own countries that it is the most reactionary forces of the imperialist world that are looking with the greatest hopes toward Beijing's policy and that the orientation toward the Chinese card is the common denominator of the policy pursued by the worst enemies of peace, democracy and progress throughout the world.

The communist and workers parties in the capitalist countries are following with concern the efforts of Chinese visitors to these countries, as well as the influence exerted by the Chinese leadership on visitors to China, influence aimed AGAINST THE INTERESTS OF PEACE AND TOWARD ARMING CHINA ON A MASS BASIS WITH MODERN ARMAMENT AND TOWARD SYSTEMATICALLY FRUSTRATING ALL AND ANY PEACE ACTIONS AND ALL EFFORTS AT REDUCING ARMAMENT.

The communist and workers parties of capitalist countries are convincing themselves of their own experience what a vile and splitting role is played by various organizations and institutions or pseudo-"parties" that are being paid and kept by the Beijing leadership. It is a fact that wherever progressive forces were achieving significant successes and the reaction was being driven into a tight corner, diverse Maoist organizations hastened to its assistance in order to free the road, for reactionary forces in the battle against the forces of progress by increased efforts to split the leftwingers.

The Sofia theoretical conference not only most resolutely, and with the greatest indignation, condemned Beijing's policy, it also condemned the endeavors of certain political forces and representatives to adopt a kind of "neutral" position with regard to this Chinese policy. The head of the Cuban Communist Party's delegation formulated the question: "How can Marxist-Leninists and internationalists adopt a nonalined and neutral policy as regards the Chinese betrayal?"

The absolutely correct and deeply justified nature of the sharp condemnation of Beijing's policy was confirmed particularly after the Chinese troops started an aggression against the free and sovereign Socialist Republic of Vietnam on Saturday, 17 February.

Comrade Fidel Castro was fully justified in declaring that the time has now come for everybody calling himself a revolutionary and follower of peace and progress to make a decision. The moment has come when every true fighter for peace and progress must most resolutely condemn the piratical adventure of the Chinese leadership.

The absolute majority of communist parties on all continents has adopted an extrenely condemning and indignant attitude toward the Chinese aggression.

HONECKER GREETS 15TH ITALIAN PCI CONGRESS

AU021356 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Mar 79 p 1 AU

["SED CC message to the 15th Congress of the Italian Communist Party (PCI) in Rome: Militant Greetings to the Italian Communists"]

[Text] To the 15th PCI Congress

Rome

Dear comrades:

The SED Central Committee conveys cordial and fraternal militant greetings to the 15th PCI congress delegates.

For decades the Italian communists, at the head of the workers class and all Italian working people, have waged a courageous and bold struggle against reaction, fascism and neofascism, for the defense and expansion of democratic gains. They are making great efforts to establish a broad alliance of all progressive, democratic forces and to implement far-reaching social transformations in Italy.

The 15th PCI Congress is taking place in a situation in which real socialism is developing successfully, the peoples are scoring new victories in the struggle for national and social liberation and the influence of the communist and workers parties in the capitalist countries is growing constantly. At the same time the most reactionary imperialist forces, with whose policy the position of the Chinese leaders increasingly concurs, are conducting a campaign against peace and detente in the world. The SED and PCI actively endorse checking the arms race stepped up by imperialism and achieving military detente. This is why our parties have denounced the insidious Chinese aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and have expressed their firm solidarity with the peace-loving Vietnamese people.

Fraternal relations exist between the SED and the PCI which are constantly deepening in the common anti-imperialist struggle loyal to the legacy of Palmiro Togliatti and Ernst Thaelmann. These relations serve the friendship between the peoples of Italy and the GDR, which is commemorating its 30th anniversary this year.

The SED wishes the 15th PCI Congress success. We are sure that it will lead to further strengthening the party's ranks and will give new incentives to the struggle of communists and other democratic forces of Italy to solve the fundamental political, social and economic problems.

With communist greetings

SED Central Committee

E. Honecker

General Secretary 30 Mar

SED CC GREETS MALIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION FIRST CONGRESS

AU301104 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Mar 79 p 1 AU

[SED Central Committee greetings message to Bamako founding congress of the Malian Democratic Union]

[Text] To the founding congress of the Democratic Union of the Malian People, Bamako, Republic of Mali

Esteemed delegates,

On the occasion of convening the founding congress of the Democratic Union of the Malian people I convey to the delegates cordial greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee and the GDR people.

We congratulate the Military Committee on National Liberation and the entire people of the Republic of Mali on the successes they have scored in establishing and developing the party and its affiliated organizations. The SED and GDR people are following this development with great interest.

You may rest assured that our party welcomes the road adopted by the Military Committee of National Liberation, the road of mobilizing the entire people for building a better future, and that it attaches great importance to further developing the relations between our parties, peoples and states in the interest of the joint anti-imperialist struggle and maintaining and strengthening of peace in the world.

We wish you, esteemed delegates, a successful implementation of the founding congress of the Democratic Union of the Malian people.

[Signed] SED Central Committee,

E. Honecker,

General Secretary

Berlin, 28 March 1979

MORE ON HAGER-LED SED DELEGATION'S VISIT TO PCI CONGRESS

Hager's PCI Address

LD012351 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1844 GMT 31 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Rome, (ADN correspondent)--Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, was one of the speakers at a meeting in Venice on Saturday on the occasion of the 15th PCI Congress. He paid tribute to the fraternal relations which have existed for decades between the SED and PCI. Their close alliance rested on "our firm profession of support for anti-fascism and our joint action for peace and social progress. It is now more necessary than ever for communists, together with all peace-loving forces, to step up their efforts in order to secure peace, mankind's most precious possession. Progress has been made in the struggle for peace and detente, national and social liberation.

But influential reactionary forces, NATO in particular, have intensified their activities in order to halt the process of detente. These activities include above all the arms race initiated and stepped up on an unprecedented scale by imperialism. The imperialist forces opposed to detente are combining their arms race with unbridled incitement against communism and the Soviet Union."

"With their Moscow declaration of November 1978, the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states, including the GDR, have taken a new initiative for peace. They propose a constructive program for arms limitation and disarmament." The struggle against the arms race and for disarmament is the most urgent task at present. The more resolutely it is waged, the more realistic are the possibilities for making peace secure. "The present exacerbation of the international situation is connected with the fact that the Beijing leaders are acting in ever closer concert with the aggressive forces of imperialism With their treacherous assault on Socialist Vietnam they have committed a grave crime against peace and socialism.

"Our party, and the GDR government and people have voiced our impassioned protest against China's aggression and our active solidarity with the gallant Vietnamese people in its ordeal. We strongly insist: Hands Off Vietnam. Our solidarity goes out to all peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America in their fight against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism. In particular we condemn the attempt to foil a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East by the separate agreement concluded by Israel and Egypt under the aegis of U.S. imperialism, and to deprive the Palestinian people of their right to self-determination and their own state."

Italian Friendship Society Meeting

LD030228 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2206 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Rome--(ADN correspondent)--The SED delegation to the 15th PCI Congress under Politburo member Kurt Hager had a cordial meeting in Rome this evening with the Presidium of the Italy-GDR Friendship Society. In brief addresses Kurt Hager and the society's president, Prof Tullia Carrettoni, vice president of the Senate of the Italian Republic, paid tribute to developing multilateral relations between the two states and peoples, which they described as an important contribution to peace and detente in Europe.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER NIER VISITS CANADA 29-31 MARCH

LD311310 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2027 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Ottawa--GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier is visiting Ottawa for political consultations from 29-31 March at the invitation of Canadian Deputy Foreign Minister Klaus Goldschlag. During his stay in Canada Kurt Neir also had talks in the Ministry for Trade and Fisheries. An exchange of views on bilateral and international questions took place in an open atmosphere. Both sides paid tribute to the development to date of relations between the GDR and Canada on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act. There exist favorable opportunities to expand and deepen them.

When discussing international problems, they underlined the need to continue the process of detente. They said that the most urgent task of the present is to halt the arms race and to take effective steps toward arms limitation and disarmament. Both sides assessed the political exchange of views positively, and agreed to continue them.

REICHELT-LED ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN KUWAIT

LD022008 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1642 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--A delegation from the GDR, led by Deputy Chairman Hans Reichelt, has arrived in Kuwait to attend the third meeting of the joint committee for economic, technological and cultural cooperation. In a press release Reichelt paid tribute to Kuwait-GDR relations, which are developing well. He expressed concern at the exacerbation of the Middle East situation due to the separate Egyptian-Israeli agreement. He said that the GDR would continue to stand in solidarity by the side of the Arab peoples in their struggle for a comprehensive, just and lasting peace.

STOPH SURVEYS COOPERATION WITH USSR, OTHER CEMA STATES

LD291249 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Mar 79 p 4 LD

[Article by Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers: "Along a Tested Course"]

[Text] Berlin--In all spheres of social life the GDR working people are making great efforts to greet appropriately, in October this year, the 30th anniversary of the formation of the first German worker-peasant state. This is borne out by the numerous initiatives in socialist competition aimed at the timely and high-quality fulfillment of the targets of the year's plan. In carrying out this plan the GDR working people are consistently implementing the directives of the Ninth SED Congress for developing the national economy in the current 5-year plan period.

Our party is steering a firm course toward further improving the people's material and cultural living standard on the basis of the rapid development rates of socialist production, the enhancement of its efficiency, scientific and technical progress and labor productivity growth.

The 1979 national economic plan reflects the lofty goals of the stable and consistent development of the country's economic potential and the assimilation of reserves for boosting its efficiency. Thus, for example, compared with 1978, the national income will increase 4.3 percent this year, the production of industrial commodities will increase 5.5 percent and labor productivity will increase 4.6 percent. The plan envisages important measures for further improving the working people's working and living conditions. This year the population will receive over 158,000 new or modernized apartments. The state's public funds for the needs of education, culture, health care, leisure and social security for the working people are constantly increasing. Within the framework of implementing our sociopolitical program the usual leave for each worker in the republic will increase by 3 working days this year.

At the same time this year's national economic plan takes into account the tasks which, for the GDR, stem from the need for further intensifying the CEMA countries' socialist economic integration. The delivery of planned exports to the Soviet Union and other socialist states within the set deadlines and to an excellent standard of quality is a lofty international duty for our working people.

Close and increasingly intensified economic, scientific and technical ties with the Soviet Union occupy a paramount place in the general frame of the GDR's cooperation with the socialist community states. The USSR is our primary trading partner. The GDR people will never forget that the Soviet Union from the very outset rendered the young republic invaluable aid and fraternal support in consolidating the new state and economic system and in building the first socialist state on German soil. [paragraph continues]

The 7 October 1975 treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutal assistance opened a new stage in relations between the GDR and USSR. It determines the main avenues of the consistent rapprochment of our states and peoples. The constantly intensifying cooperation is based on the fraternal friendship and unity of positions of our Marxist-Leninist parties--the SED and CPSU.

Commodity turnover between the GDR and Soviet Union is steadily growing with every passing year. Its rapid development is borne out by the fact that reciprocal deliveries (their volume in 1950 was R311 million) will now reach approximately R8 billion, according to the protocol signed for 1979. The treaties and agreements which have been concluded give the GDR a firm guarantee that its national economy will be consistently provided--through deliveries from the USSR--with the most important types of raw semi-finished materials. At the same time they insure, for many years to come, a market for selling a large proportion of our export goods.

Soviet deliveries of raw material and fuel are of decisive significance for the GDR's national economy. They insure 100 percent of our natural gas imports, almost 90 percent of our oil imports and three-fourths of our iron ore imports. The USSR is delivering to us constantly increasing volumes of machine tools and equipment which play an important part in expanding production and modernizing the most important sectors of the economy such as power engineering and metal working, agriculture and transport.

In turn, by exporting machine tools, hoisting and extracting equipment, equipment for the chemical, food and light industries, electrical engineering and electronic items and instruments, agricultural machinery, rolling stock and ships to the Soviet Union, the GDR contributes to further developing the USSR's national economy.

Great prospects for expanding cooperation will be opened up by the joint long-term program for specialization and production sharing between our two countries until 1990. As is well known, the leaders of our two fraternal parties, Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and Erich Honecker, have reached agreement on activating the program's execution taking account of the long-term targeted cooperation programs approved by the 32d CEMA session.

The aim of this program is to develop our cooperation on a larger scale and with greater efficiency in the science and production sphere, to increase the might of our national economies and increase their exports potential.

The socialist planned economy convincingly demonstrates its superiority over the capitalist economy and, above all, its ability under the changed conditions or reproduction to insure continous economic progress as the basis for advancing all spheres of social life. Thanks to the increasingly close integration of our countries' economies, significant international aspects of planning are increasing steadily .

The preparation of the 5-year plans for 1981-1985 is now characterized by intensive international coordination embracing all spheres, which is clearly assuming the nature of a multilaterally concerted economic strategy--above all, on the basis of the CEMA countries' long-term comprehensive program. Concerted targeted programs are being drawn up successfully for the most important economic sectors, and their implementation is getting underway.

Thanks to the advantages of the socialist planned economy and on the basis of close cooperation within the CEMA framework, the socialist countries are now in a position to start resolving the main tasks for the period up to 1990.

The fraternal socialist countries' 30-year cooperation within the CEMA framework convincingly attests to the inexhaustible vital force of the teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin and their scientific ideas on the socialist social system and on new economic relations among the sovereign and truly equal states of socialism.

The long-term targeted programs approved at the 32d CEMA session for cooperation in a number of important sectors of material production were drafted in full accordance with the SED decisions and of other communist and workers parties of the CEMA countries aimed at strengthening the socialist community in every possible way and at deepening socialist economic integration. Implementing these programs will help to insure for all their participants the possibility of stable and dynamic economic development in the future. Efforts to broaden the fuel and raw materials base and to accelerate scientific and technical progress are a common paramount concern.

The GDR allocates large funds for the planned exploitation of its own raw materials and fuel resources, particularly lignite. Our republic also participates in cooperation to create production capacities and processing-industry enterprises on the territory of the USSR and other socialist countries. By supplying equipment for the mining, metallurgical and chemical industries it is making a concrete contribution to broadening the raw materials and fuel base of the fraternal states. GDR working people participated successfully in constructing the "Soyuz" gas pipeline--which has become a graphic example of successful work by an international collective many thousands-strong.

Such international cooperation is increasingly being determined by the economic policy goals of the CEMA countries, which seek to enhance production efficiency, quickly increase labor productivity and improve product quality. In almost all areas of scientific-research and experimental-design work the GDR cooperates primarily with the USSR. Important scientific and technical problems are now being resolved on the basis of concerted plans and efficient division of labor. Thus, it is precisely thanks to joint efforts that outstanding results have been achieved in developing products and technologies in metallurgy, agriculture, manufacture of equipment for the chemical industry and in space exploration.

The successes of cooperation, which gathered momentum following the unanimous adoption of the CEMA countries' comprehensive program in 1971, confirms the correctness of the policy of steady development and improvement of socialist economic integration. Thanks to this internationalist policy, the socialist community has strengthened politically and economically, and its positions in the struggle to insure world peace have grown still stronger. This is convincingly evidenced by the Warsaw Pact states' declaration adopted at the Political Consultative Committee conference in Moscow.

In strong alliance with the land of the soviets and the other fraternal socialist countries the GDR, as a Warsaw Pact state and a CEMA country, will continue to make its contribution to the cause of consistently strengthening the community of socialist states. This unshakable policy is a very important precondition for our worker-peasant state's stable development and for guaranteeing peaceful conditions for our people.

FDJ BEZIRK DELEGATE CONFERENCES HOLD MEETINGS

LD012257 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 31 Mar 79 LD

[Text] FDJ Bezirk delegate conferences took place today in Berlin, Cottbus, Erfurt, Halle, Leipzig, Magdeburg, Neubrandenburg, Rostock and Suhl and the Wismut FDJ organization. In Berlin speeches were made by Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin SED, and Egon Krenz, Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council.

Delegates in Cottbus welcomed Werner Walde, Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Cottbus Bezirk SED. Delegations of the SED Bezirk Executives and FDJ Central Council attended all conferences. Key topics at the debates were preparations for the GDR's national youth festival and the initiative of the young in the "GDR-30" campaign organized by the FDJ.

In Berlin, Konrad Naumann praised the active participation of youth in the socialist revolution in the GDR. The fine record in developing the capital as the center of the GDR was due in large measure to the activities of the young generation. Konrad Naumann called on delegates to enhance their influence among girls and boys and to keep on proving themselves as the party's militant reserve. On behalf of the Berlin FDJ, delegates pledged themselves to justify the trust placed in youth. In a letter to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, they propose to save 3 million man-hours this year.

GDR WAITING FOR FRG TO RETURN RUNAWAY BOY

AU311642 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--As DPA has announced in a report, a minor from the GDR ran away from home to the FRG on Tuesday [27 March] He reportedly arrived there safe and sound, having evaded the border controls. It remains to be seen whether the FRG will send back the runaway boy who is underage. As has been learned from a competent source, this matter is being followed with great attention, because the GDR has so far sent back all runaway minors to their families.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO TUNISIA--Tunis--Helmut Guerke, GDR ambassador to the Republic of Tunisia, was received on Saturday by Tunisian Prime Minister Hedi Nouira to present his credentials. Ambassador Guerke conveyed greetings and best wishes from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, to Habib Bourguiba, president of the Republic of Tunisia, who is on holiday. In the subsequent talks the interest of the two sides in further deepening bilateral relations, consolidating peace, deepening detente and effective steps toward disarmament were affirmed. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1914 GMT 24 Mar 79 LD]

TRUCKS FOR ANGOLA--Potsdam--The Ludwigsfelde motorworks in Potsdam Bezirk has supplied Angola with 1,500 W 50 type trucks since the beginning of the year, and has thus fulfilled 85 percent of this year's export obligations to the West African people's republic already. A total of some 6,000 all-wheel drive vehicles from Ludwigsfelde are now in use in Angola. They have been specially adapted to the particular climatic and geographical conditions. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1011 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD]

NEPSZAVA COMMENTS ON ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN TREATY

LD281212 Budapest MTI in English 1049 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 28 (MTI)--Officially called a peace treaty, the document signed by Carter, Begin and As-Sadat really perpetuates disquiet-producing tension, writes the central daily of the Hungarian trade unions NEPSZAVA in a Wednesday commentary on the Middle East, adding:

In the separate peace agreement Egypt renounced not only representation of Arab interests, it also made several concessions which equal violation of Egypt's national interests. The pact was made without asking and without consent of the Palestinians, whereas the Palestinian question forms the core of the Middle East crisis. A really comprehensive and satisfactory settlement to every party concerned is unimaginable without solving the key problems first. This incomplete peace has really been meant to substitute an overall settlement, however hard the signatories are trying to convince their pros and cons from the contrary.

Their words and promises have little credit. The Baghdad meeting of the Arab foreign and finance ministers convened for yesterday was designed exactly to give emphasis to this doubt and to urge the Arab states to go beyond mere moral indignation over the separate deals and resort to tougher reprisal.

At the time of last year's Baghdad summit, NEPSZAVA writes, there was more inclination to compromise in the political atmosphere than these days. That time those who were hopeful either with right or without, could prevent immediate and heavy reprisal. Now the separate deal has become a fact and its provisions extremely harmful to Arab but especially to Palestinian interests have aroused indignation in the Arab world. This time certain Arab governments cannot be exempt from the influence of the public.

MOSCOW MEETING CELEBRATES HUNGARIAN LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

LD030232 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] Budapest, April 2 (MTI)--"The Soviet-Hungarian friendship today is the affair of millions engaged in building socialism and communism and of people who are linked by the ideals of socialist internationalism," said Yevgeniy Ivanov, first deputy chairman of the Federation of Soviet Friendship and Cultural Societies, at a festive ceremony held in Moscow to mark Hungary's 34th liberation anniversary.

Those present in the festive Presidium included Andrey Kirilenko, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Soviet Communist Party and CC secretary, Mikhail Zimyanin, CPSU CC secretary, Petr Strautmanis, vice-president of the USSR's Supreme Soviet Presidium, Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, Marshal Viktor Kulikov, first deputy defence minister and commander-in-chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries, and Viktor Maltsev, first deputy foreign minister. Also present were Dr Matyas Szuros, Hungarian ambassador to Moscow, and a delegation of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society headed by Deputy Chairman Jozsef Veres, which is in the Soviet capital to attend the celebrations organized on the occasion of the anniversary.

ACZEL SPEAKS TO ITALIAN WORKERS IN BRESCIA

LD010704 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 31 Mar 79 LD

[Summary] The 15th congress of the Italian Communist Party continued with a plenary session today. The leaders of the foreign delegations met Italian workers at rallies held in various cities.

"The head of the MSZMP delegation, Gyorgy Aczel, Politburo member, gave a speech in Brescia in which he emphasized, among other things, that strengthening international detente was the foremost task for all people. In the world-wide struggle waged against the opponents of detente, the international forces of progress, foremost among them the communist and workers' parties, represent the decisive force. In the present, qualitatively new period, proletarian internationalism and solidarity have to be interpreted in accordance with the existing situation.

Gyorgy Aczel stressed that solidarity, internationalism and endeavors toward unity had never been obstacles to the communist and workers' parties employing different methods, in line with their national characteristics, in reaching their political, economic and social goals.

"Cooperation between the parties did not exclude debates, said Gyorgy Aczel. It was the right and duty of every fraternal party to use the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, the laws of socialist construction and development, in accordance with its own circumstances and traditions, in an independent manner.

"In conclusion he emphasized that the Hungarian communists respect and appreciate the struggle of their Italian comrades in which, despite the political and other pressures, they consistently and bravely maintain their class policy, resting on a principles basis, and represent the real interests of Italy."

GYULA SZEKER'S ARRIVAL IN LAGOS REPORTED

LD021400 Budapest MTI in English 1035 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 2 (MTI)--Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Gyula Szeker arrived on an official visit in Lagos at the invitation of the Government of the Nigerian Federal Republic. On behalf of the Nigerian Government Dr. Omoniyi Adewoye, commissioner for economic development, and several senior officials of the foreign and other ministries met him at the airport.

U.S. ASSISTANT SECRETARY WEIL'S BUDAPEST TALKS NOTED

LD021958 Budapest MTI in English 1701 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 2 (MTI)--Assistant Secretary for Industry and Trade in the U.S. Department of Commerce, Frank A. Weil, led the American delegation at the first meeting of the Hungarian-American Intergovernmental Economic and Trade Committee in Budapest. Following the early March visit in the Hungarian capital, Secretary Weil told Andras Heltai, correspondent of the Hungarian news agency MTI in Washington, that he thought the session had been a very productive one.

"The increase of trade last year of a little less than a third over the year before is an indication of the peace that may develop now that we have got the most-favoured-nations issue behind us", Secretary Weil pointed out.

Asked about future chances in developing trade and joint ventures, he noted the traditions in agricultural exchange, adding his recently won personal experience: "There are indeed quite competitive and modern manufacturing facilities...and there obviously is a very large market in the U.S. for the traditional Hungarian industries: medical and laboratory-equipment, pharmaceuticals, etc."

The American government officials visited the Ikarus bus works. Mr Weil and his associates referred to the interest in New York City for the articulated type of buses, produced by the Hungarian company and the plans to set up an assembly plant in the Bronx. "It would bring dollars for the Hungarian economy, jobs for the unemployed in that poor section of New York," the Department of Commerce commented.

Hinting at plans, the secretary pointed out: The Carter administration might review the whole problem of trade relations with socialist countries and that possible changes in discriminatory American practices could have a beneficial effect on Hungarian-American trade relations, too.

Where do we go from here, the assistant secretary was asked. "We might be a bit too ambitious, yet we would like to reach the one billion dollar mark in bilateral trade by the mid-1980", an optimistic Frank A. Weil replied.

LEADERS SEND TELEGRAM OF GRATITUDE TO BULGARIAN COUNTERPARTS

AU311839 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 31 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Comrades Janos Kadar and Gyorgy Lazar have sent the following telegram to comrades Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the presidential council, the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Hungarian Communists, all Hungarians and on our own behalf we send the BCP Central Committee, the state council, the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian Communists, all Bulgarians and to you, personally, deep gratitude for the greetings sent to us on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of the Hungarian Republic of Councils.

It is a matter of joy to us that the friendship and fruitful cooperation between the two countries which are building a developed socialist society, as well as between our peoples are constantly developing and deepening in the spirit of the international ideas and in the interest of strengthening the socialist society.

KADAR REPORTS ON MSZMP MEETING TO PATRIOTIC PEOPLE'S FRONT

LD311401 Budapest MTI in English 1025 GMT 31 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 30, MTI--The Presidium of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front National Council held a meeting, presided over by Gyula Kallai, on Thursday. Present at the conference was Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee. The Presidium heard Janos Kadar's report about the meeting of the HSWP Central Committee held on March 28.

The PPF Presidium supported the HSWP Central Committee's proposal on the personal change in the Council of Ministers.

ARMY DAILY COMMENTS ON U.S. MIDDLE EAST POLICY

LD021100 Warsaw PAP in English 0910 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 2 April, PAP--The Polish army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI carries an extensive article on American policy towards the Middle East. The daily says in the headline that "Carter wants to have the Middle East in his pocket" and describes the present situation in the Middle East as "a strange peace".

The daily says inter alia:

"Apart from many negative aspects of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty which does not solve the key question of the Middle East conflict, i.e. the restoration of legitimate rights to the Arab nation of Palestine and the fate of the Israeli-occupied Arab territories other than the Sinai Peninsula, one must say that the Americans have proposed a strange treaty. It is necessary to supply the states taking part in the treaty with additional amounts of weapons to implement it. Besides, the annexes attached to the treaty provide that only one contracting party can violate it.

"Generally speaking, the latest Egyptian-Israeli accord restored not only Egypt's control over the Sinai but also laid foundations for a dangerous increase in military potentials in the Middle East, which is clearly advantageous for Israel. As far as Palestinians are concerned, they were offered negotiations on the limited self-government status in the Gaza Strip and the Jordan West Bank," goes on the daily.

"The stand of Palestinians who reject all separatist and limited attempts to solve the Middle East conflict is quite understandable in the present state of affairs. A firm "no" to all these attempts is voiced in all the statements made by the PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat who said recently that Carter cannot "simply put the Middle East into his pocket." For the time being, however, the U.S. President wants to do it. One should doubt, however, whether these attempts can lead to the Middle East stop being one of the greatest hotbeds of tension in the world.

"It is similarly doubtful whether Arab states, which despite divergencies of opinion at the Baghdad conference between "moderate" (Saudi Arabia) and "radical" countries (Syria, Iraq, the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the PLO) applied very strong political and economic sanctions against Egypt, will agree to further attempts to solve the Middle East conflict in a limited scale which ignores the interests of Palestinians," says ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in conclusion.

GIEREK ATTENDS CHEMICAL INDUSTRY MINISTRY CONFERENCE

LD030218 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, took part in today's conference of the political and economic managerial aktiv of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry. The most important problems of this ministry were discussed, and ways of making good the January and February shortfalls in output and in the implementation of investment tasks were also determined.

Edward Gierek took the platform at the conclusion of the conference. He said that the conference participants had correctly interpreted the letter he had sent to the political and economic aktiv of the ministry regarding an increase in management efficiency. The discussion afforded a review of the situation and possibilities inherent in the chemical industry.

On the completion of conferences which are to be held in amalgamations, Edward Gierek said, it will be necessary to formulate a program of undertakings in individual ministries, as well as proposals whose implementation will require the help of the government. Systematic supervision over the implementation of the adopted decisions will also be necessary.

JABLONSKI ADDRESSES NEW PROFESSORS 28 MAR

AU302228 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 29 Mar 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Report on speech by State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski to newly appointed professors in Warsaw on 28 March]

[Text] Referring to the country's current problems, which are also being tackled by ministerial sessions, H. Jablonski stressed that the fullest possible exploitation of the available economic potential and improvements in the quality of work organization are now the main task facing everyone. These problems, he said, are now facing everyone, regardless of one's function and job. This, of course, includes us, scientific workers.

In your case the situation is more complicated than in many other areas of life. Let us examine, as an example, the area of the research done by you. Research institutes and higher schools are often charged with precise tasks concerning various areas of expertise, specific research and solutions of individual technical difficulties. "Orders of this kind are necessary and must be honored in most cases; they cannot be dodged. However, scientists have greater ambitions than this and must not limit themselves to merely fulfilling what we call a "social order," if such an order concerns no more than the area of research and its general aim. It goes without saying that the role of scientists in such cases is greater and more responsible. However, this does not mean that the available economic potential can be fully exploited.

We are right in saying that science is becoming more and more of a creative force, which means that important lessons should be drawn for practical application from science's internal development. At times such lessons can be drawn by practitioners, but scientists themselves can do this with much greater ease, as attested to by John Bernal's old saying that spotting a problem is much more difficult than finding a solution for it.

The work of scientists involves more than just collecting the facts: Relying on the newly discovered facts, scientists formulate new laws and thus the possibilities for applying these laws. The sooner practitioners master these new possibilities, the greater glory for scientists and the greater contribution of science to the country's development.

But this is only one side of the coin. The areas of science are boundless, but the human and material possibilities for research are restricted. This is why it is necessary to choose the lines and the range of research, and this can be done only by scientists themselves and their assistants. They can be guided in this only by their own sense of civic duty, by their patriotism shored up by a profound specialist and social knowledge and by their talents and imagination. Imagination is a condition for the best possible formulation of working hypotheses and it amounts to the ability to predict a future "reality."

Imagination is also extremely important in instruction because it is essential that our students are trained for a future reality and not merely for the present one. This is why it is not enough to provide students with a quantity of knowledge; it is also necessary to develop their intellects and their ability to think independently and--I want to stress this with particular force since we are not always duly aware of it--to lay increasing accent on attitudes toward education.

Our civilization is becoming more and more a scientific civilization. This is why not only the future employees of institutes and higher schools, but all graduates, no matter what job they will do, must possess a developed hunger for the achievements of science and a developed imagination enabling them to participate in the process of improving and rationalizing the functions of their jobs. Moreover, one more condition must be fulfilled to enable them to exploit all available possibilities: They must be patriotically committed to the affairs of the people and the state because then they will themselves be able to realize their ambitions. In addition, the national economy and culture will be able to fully use the skills of the cadres you train.

Henryk Jablonski offered cordial thanks to newly appointed professors and wished them every success.

CONTINUED FLOOD ALERTS IN MANY AREAS REPORTED

AU302232 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 29 Mar 79 p 1 AU

[Unattributed report: "Floods in the Bug Valley--Calmer Situation along the Vistula, Odra and Warta"]

[Text] The Bug River has registerd a new "record:" In Wyszkow the Bug floods reached a level of 6.5 meters and exceeded the high water mark by 2 meters at 1500 hours on Wednesday. This is more than during the 1958 floods "of the century" and has never been registered before.

In Ostroleka Voivodship 40 villages and 50,000 hectares of farmland have been flooded. Most of this land has never been flooded before. Some 250 families have already been evacuated. A dangerous situation has developed in the area of Malkinia where almost 500 families will have to be evacuated within hours. Under these conditions the lack of equipment, especially of heavy tracked vehicles, is painfully obvious.

The flood tide of the Bug has now reached the area of Wyszkow, but another flood tide is expected when the Liwiec River ice breaks up. The situation is being complicated by the Bug's thick ice cover stretching for some 60 km. On Tuesday engineering troops had to blow up three ice jams in the vicinity of Popowo, Tuchlina, Wilcze Geby.

The swollen Narew River has caused flood alerts in all riverside rural parishes. Its waters are gaining 9 cm in 24 hours, and if this rate is maintained, the Ostroleka streets may be flooded within 4-5 days. Work is already going on to strengthen Ostroleka flood embankments.

The upper and middle Vistula presents no flood dangers, but, beginning with Modlin down the river, the high water marks are still being flooded, although the tide is flowing on without being a menace.

The Odra and the Warta waters are also receding, but the Notec has shown signs of increasing its level in the past 24 hours. The Polder in the vicinity of Lipki was flooded on Tuesday to reduce the Notec level. The situation presents no major dangers.

Flood Containment Efforts

LD311426 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 31 Mar 79 LD

[Summary] Efforts continued all last night to prevent the Bug and Narew rivers from flooding further.

The situation in Ostroleka Voivodship continues to be very difficult--95,000 hectares of farmland is under water and more than 600 families have been evacuated. The rising waters of the Narew are causing concern in Lomza Voivodship, but the Bug has stopped rising in Bialystok Voivodship. The level of the Warta River is falling in Gorzow Voivodship.

Additional Efforts

LD020940 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Intensive efforts continue to contain flooding in areas northeast of Warsaw. Local antiflood committees, soldiers, firemen, militiamen and the local populations are working around the clock. The situation continues to be serious in the Bug and Narew basin. Although the water level of the Bug has dropped somewhat, the Narew is still rising. The alert levels have been exceeded along the entire length of this river. In Ostroleka and Lomza voivodships the water has flooded many hectares of agricultural land. The antiflood alert is currently in force in parishes of 21 voivodships.

Worst Floods in Decades

LD021844 Warsaw PAP in English 1713 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, April 9, PAP--The worst floods in decades, and by some accounts in centuries, have struck vast areas along the Bug and the Narew rivers, 50-100 kilometres north of Warsaw.

In Ostroleka, a voivodship capital of some 33,000 people, the level of water in the Narew reached 580 cm last night, 61 cms above the highest previous record of 1928 and 200 cm above flood alert level. This figure has risen since and, judging by measurements taken upstream of the town, it could reach 670 cm on Thursday.

5,000 people including many soldiers, militia units, and firemen are engaged in rescue operations in Ostroleka Voivodship. People and livestock have been evacuated from over 1,000 farms and several stretches of major roads are to be closed to traffic. It is feared that large parts of Ostroleka itself will have to be evacuated.

Lands along the Bug and Narew rivers have been declared disaster areas.

Meanwhile, the water levels in most other rivers have been falling and nationwide the general situation is considerably better than a week ago, when flood alert was in force in 22 out of 49 voivodships.

Extent of Flooding

LD031236 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] In Ostroleka Voivodship water has now flooded over 120,000 hectares of land and 84 villages. Over 6,000 people and a few thousand animals have been evacuated. Over 5,000 people are working around the clock to combat the floods: mainly soldiers, firemen, militiamen and members of the voluntary reserve of People's Militia. In Ostroleka itself the struggle is concentrated on strengthening flood barriers around factories. Yesterday the water flooded an important road connecting Warsaw, Augustow and Suwalki and a road from Ostroleka to Myszyniec. Evacuees are being placed in temporary accommodations and are given food, medicines and fodder for cattle. In Bialystok Voivodship the water level is falling but the Suprasl river has flooded the canned food factory in Wasilkow.

PRC YOUTH OFFICIAL MAKES STATEMENT AT END OF VISIT

AU021315 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1115 GMT 2 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 2/4/1979--In an interview given with the SCINTEIA TINERETULUI newspaper at the end of the visit he paid to Romania at the head of a delegation of the League of Communist Youth of China, Han Ying, first secretary of the CC of the league, said that the visit was a contribution to the deepening of the friendship between the young people of the two countries. He pointed to the comradely atmosphere and warm hospitality extended to the members of the Chinese youth delegation in Romania. We are confident, Han Ying said, that concomitantly with the intensification of exchanges of visits between our organizations, the relations of friendship between the Romanian and Chinese youth will steadily develop.

He also stressed that there is a traditional revolutionary friendship between the young people of China and of Romania, between the youth organizations in the two countries. This friendship has witnessed fresh development following the visits President Nicolae Ceausescu paid to China and Chairman Hua Guofeng to Romania.

In the interview published by the Romanian daily on April 2, the first secretary of the CC of the League of Communist Youth of China presented aspects of the activity of the organization and some of its main tasks. We teach the youth to spare no effort for attaining the revolutionary ideals, we mould them in the spirit of communist moral, of the development of democracy and observance of our legislation, of patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

INDONESIAN PARLIAMENTARY GROUP MEETS CEAUSESCU, MINISTERS

Talks With Ceausescu

AU022035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1922 GMT 2 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 2/4/1979--Romania and Indonesia will work for seeking out new ways and forms of mutually advantageous bilateral collaboration, for taking better advantage of the possibilities offered by the two countries' economies. The wish was expressed on April 2 during the interview between Nicolae Ceausescu and the members of the Indonesian parliamentary delegation, led by Kartidjo, deputy speaker of the house of representatives, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the GNA [Grand National Assembly]. The expansion of the cooperation between the two countries in various domains serves the Romanian and Indonesian peoples, the cause of international peace and understanding, they stressed, emphasizing in the context the importance of contacts at various levels in the amplification of the links of collaboration in the economic, technico-scientific and cultural fields, between the two countries.

During the talk, emphasis was also placed upon Romania's and Indonesia's wish to make a greater contribution to the constructive settlement, with all states' participation, of the questions facing mankind, to the extinction of the hotbeds of tension in various zones of the world and the political settlement of interstate disputes, to banning use and threat with force in international relations to consolidating the couse of detente, collaboration and understanding among peoples; to achieving concrete measures on disarmament, clear in the first place, to liquidating underdevelopment and achieving world economic relations apt to insure the observance of the principles of full equality and mutual advantage, every nation's right to free and independent development on the road of progress and welfare.

It was stressed that in the constructive settlement of today mankind's major issues an important role devolves to parliaments and parliamentarians which are called upon to work for the expansion and consolidation of general collaboration among states, for the establishment of a climate of detente, peace, security and understanding among nations. The interview, which occasioned an exchange of messages between Nicolae Ceausescu and General Suharto, proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Meeting With Burtica

AU021701 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 2 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, today received the Indonesian parliamentary delegation led by Kartidjo, deputy chairman of the People's Representation Council of the Republic of Indonesia. The two sides examined new ways and forms to increase the possibilities for developing and diversifying the commercial exchanges and economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

The Indonesian parliamentary delegation was also received by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei. They exchanged views on expanding Romanian-Indonesian cooperation in various questions of international life.

Indonesian Delegation Dinner

AU030920 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0815 GMT 3 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/4/1979--Kartidjo, deputy speaker of the house of representatives of Indonesia, gave a dinner on Monday on the occasion of the visit the Indonesian parliamentary delegation is paying to Romania.

The guests included Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, vice-chairmen of the GNA and chairmen of GNA standing commissions, deputies, other officials.

Present were also the officials accompanying the deputy speaker of the house of representatives of Indonesia, the ambassador of that country in Bucharest, Brigade General Soesidarto, other members of the embassy.

On Monday, the Indonesian parliamentary delegation led by Kartidjo, deputy speaker of the house of representatives of Indonesia, visited the clinic hospital of Bucharest municipality--the biggest of its kind in Romania. The Indonesian parliamentarians were appreciative of the high level of medicare in Romania and of the way in which speciality education is integrated with scientific research.

PCI'S LONGO RECEIVES RCP DELEGATION, CEAUSESCU MESSAGE

AU021515 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 2 Apr 79 AU

[Text] PCI Chairman Comrade Luigi Longo today received the RCP delegation led by Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, which is attending the 15th PCI Congress.

On behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Constantin Dascalescu conveyed to Comrade Luigi Longo warm greetings and wishes for health, a long life and new successes in the activities of the Italian communists. Expressing thanks, Comrade Luigi Longo conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to the RCP leadership and to all Romanian communists fraternal greetings and wishes for great successes in the intensive work to implement the 11th congress program and decisions. The PCI chairman recalled with pleasure his visit to Romania last year and his fruitful talks with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. During their meeting the two sides expressed profound satisfaction with the good relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between the two parties and their joint desire to further develop these relations in a spirit of equality and mutual esteem and respect, in the interests of the general struggle for the cause of socialism, social progress and peace in the world. The meeting took place in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

ROMANIAN, CUBAN PLANNING DELEGATIONS OPEN TALKS IN BUCHAREST

AU021742 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 2 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Talks began in Bucharest today between a delegation of the State Planning Committee led by Comrade Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and the Cuban delegation led by Humberto Perez Gonzalez, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Central Planning Board of the Republic of Cuba. The two sides praised the continuous development of Romanian-Cuban relations in the spirit of the conventions concluded between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Fidel Castro, and examined the activities carried out by the two countries' central planning bodies in connection with the bilateral coordination of plans for the period ending in 1980 and for the 1981-85 period.

BELGIAN CP PRESIDENT RECEIVES RCP GROUP 2 APR

AU021950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1857 GMT 2 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 2/4/1979--The RCP and the Communist Party of Belgium wish to develop henceforth, too, the relations between them. The statement was made in Brussels during the meeting between Louis van Geyt, president of the Communist Party of Belgium, and Mihai Gere, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, who participated in the works of the 23rd Congress of Belgian Communists. The meeting occasioned an exchange of messages between the leaders of the two parties.

CEAUSESCU, ANDREI MEET MADAGASCAR FOREIGN MINISTER 2 APR

Discussion of Economic Issues

AU021655 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 2 Apr 79 AU

[Text] President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received Christian Remi Richard, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, who is on an official visit to our country and is leading a delegation to the Bucharest proceedings of the fifth session of the Joint Romanian-Malagasy Governmental Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Neculai Agachi, minister of the metallurgical industry and Romanian chairman in the joint commission.

On behalf of the president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, Didier Ratsiraka, the guest conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warm, friendly greetings and best wishes for personal health and happiness, and wishes for new successes in building socialism to the friendly Romanian people. Expressing thanks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed cordial greetings and best wishes for personal health and happiness to President Didier Ratsiraka, and for progress and prosperity to the friendly Malagasy people.

During their talks, the two sides emphasized with satisfaction the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Madagascar, and expressed the common desire to direct their relations on a continuously ascending course, in the interests of both people and countries, and in the interest of the cause of international peace and understanding. Thus, they highlighted the possibilities for stimulating and expanding bilateral cooperation in economic, political, scientific-technical, cultural and other areas of common interest. The sides stressed in this connection the role played by the joint governmental commission for expanding the scope of cooperation and promoting all-round cooperation between the two countries.

The two sides also exchanged views on various current international issues. They emphasized the need to intensify efforts to solve mankind's problems constructively and in accordance with the peoples' interests, to deepen the process of detente, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world, and to adopt resolute measures for general, and primarily nuclear disarmament, to settle all interstate conflicts through peaceful negotiations, without any foreign interference. They also emphasized Romania's and Madagascar's determination to further contribute to the peoples' struggle to defend their national independence, against the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy of racial discrimination and apartheid, for eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order, which should secure more rapid development of all the countries, especially of the backward ones, and lead to the establishment of just and equitable relations among states and to broader international cooperation.

The meeting was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Close of Talks

AU021700 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 2 Apr 79 AU

[Text] The official talks between Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and Madagascar Foreign Minister Christian Remi Richard ended today. Held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the talks led to a comprehensive exchange of views which highlighted the two sides' common desire to develop their bilateral and international cooperation, for the benefit of the two countries and peoples and for the cause of peace and understanding.

At the end of the talks, the two ministers signed a program on the implementation of the cultural and scientific agreement between the government of our country and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar for 1979-1980.

MOSCOW GORISPOLKOM DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST 2 APR

AU021226 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 2 Apr 79 AU

[Text] A delegation led by the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moscow (Gorispolkom) V.F. Promyslov, arrived in Bucharest today on a visit to our country. The guests were welcomed at Otopeni airport by comrades Gheorghe Pana, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bucharest Municipal People's Council and Bucharest's general major, and by other officials. Vasiliy Ivanovich Drozdenko, Soviet ambassador to Bucharest, and embassy members were also present.

CEAUSESCU, MALI PRESIDENT EXCHANGE GREETINGS

AU301905 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 30 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Warm greetings and wishes for health were extended to Gen Moussa Traore, president of Mali, on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with wishes for complete success in the highly responsible positions entrusted to him by the Mali people who are engaged in the task of building a new society. The greetings were extended when the Malian head of state received the RCP representative to the constituent congress of the Malian People's Democratic Union. In turn, Moussa Traore conveyed his most friendly greetings to President Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as wishes for health and happiness and for new successes in the untiring activity he is carrying out as head of the state and party for the Romanian people's prosperty and in his untiring activity at an international level for the cause of peace, detente and cooperation in the world. He expressed the conviction that, once the Malian People's Democratic Union is set up, the relations of friendship and cooperation between Mali and Romania will deepen and diversity in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and of strengthening the front of the progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist and anticolonialist forces everywhere.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES NEW MEXICAN AMBASSADOR

AU290827 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Mar 79 p 5 AU

[Text] On March 27, Foreign Minister Comrade Stefan Andrei received Emilio Carderon Puig, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Mexican States to the Socialist Republic of Romania in connection with his forthcoming accreditation.

ADDITION TO RCP CC PLENUM RESOLUTION ON FOREIGN POLICY

The following addition to the item entitled "Plenum Resolution on Foreign Policy" published in the 30 March Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page H 5, is supplied by Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian of 30 March 1979, pages 1, 3:

Page H 7, paragraph 1, lines 5 and 6: ...great contemporary problems.

The RCP and Socialist Romania will continue to resolutely act to develop relations with the socialist countries and strengthen their unity and cooperation in the belief that this best meets the interests of each people building the new system and with the cause of socialism and increasing its prestige in the world.

Our party and state will continue to develop broad relations of cooperation and solidarity with the developing countries, with the nonalined countries, these relations being--as they have been up to now--an integral part of our general policy or struggling against the old imperialist policy and for insuring each people's right to fully master international riches and to use them in the interests of its own prosperity.

In the spirit of peaceful coexistence, Romania will continue to act to expand its economic, scientific-technical and cultural relations with the developed capitalist countries and with all countries throughout the world, regardless of their social system. It will actively participate in developing interstate collaboration and cooperation and in the world exchange of values.

The RCP Central Committee plenum most firmly reasserts the party's and state's determination to unflinchingly base all our international relations on the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage and on the complete renunciation of the use or threat of force.

We will continue to attach great importance to achieving security and cooperation in Europe. We want to actively cooperate with all European nations to implement the documents signed in Helsinki as an indivisible whole. We will make our full contribution to the proper preparation of the next meeting in Madrid in 1980. In particular, we will firmly struggle for military disengagement on the continent, without which one cannot speak of detente and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Proceeding from the current international situation and from the realization that we are witnessing an unprecedented expansion of the arms race which burdens the peoples to an ever greater extent and continuously and increasingly endangers their peace, our party and state will do all they can in the future to contribute to achieving disarmament, and primarily nuclear disarmament.

We will act, together with the other peoples, to reduce the arms race in an organized and controlled manner by maintaining a balance of power that will not endanger the security and peace of any state. We believe that it is particularly important to adopt measures to freeze and later reduce military expenditures, to reduce military troops and armaments, to withdraw foreign troops from the territories of other states, to dismantle foreign military bases, to promote a firm policy of eliminating military blocs and to insure real security for all states.

The RCP and the Socialist Republic of Romania will continue to resolutely act toward eliminating all sources of tension and strain which still exist in various parts of the world. In this spirit, we will continue to struggle for the resolution of the Middle East conflict and for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in that area.

Romania asserts its complete solidarity with the peoples in Rhodesia and Namibia and will continue to support them in achieving full independence. In firmly condemning the military actions and the policy of the racist and reactionary circles in Rhodesia and South Africa, our country will also support, by all means, the struggle of the majorities in these countries to eliminate the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid once and for all.

Our party and state will resolutely strive to make active contributions to the elimination of the underdevelopment of a great part of mankind and to the establishment of a new international economic order based on fully equal rights and equity, an order that will favor the accelerated development of all states and primarily of less developed states and that will facilitate the broad access of the peoples to the achievements of modern science and technology and that will insure world economic stability.

Our party and state will continue to struggle to actively participate in the just and lasting solution of all major and complex problems confronting mankind today on the basis of fully equal rights among all states and peoples. Socialist Romania will continue to make its full contribution to enhancing the role of the United Nations and of other world organizations since they offer the most appropriate framework for the broad and direct participation of all states in international life and in insuring a climate of peace, detente and cooperation throughout the world.

Consistent in its principles and international traditions, the RCP will firmly act to strengthen cooperation and solidarity with all the communist and workers parties on the basis of fully equal rights, mutual esteem and respect, each party's right to independently formulate its political policy in keeping with the concrete conditions in the given country. Our party will also do all it can in the future to contribute to establishing a new and lasting unity in the communist and workers movement and to enhancing its role in society's revolutionary and democratic transformation and in the development of international life.

At the same time, the RCP will continuously strengthen cooperation and solidarity with the other detachments of the working class, with the socialist and social-democratic parties, with other democratic parties, with the national liberation movements, with the progressive and anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for social progress and peace in the world.

The RCP Central Committee plenum forcefully stresses that today it is imperative for all peoples, states, governments and progressive social forces in the world to intensify their actions to firmly eliminate all sources of tension and strain in international life. More than ever the peoples and progressive forces must unite their efforts and must cooperate more closely for the cause of detente and of strengthening trust among nations and for peace throughout the world.

The RCP Central Committee plenum expresses the solemn determination of the party and state and the Romanian people to resolutely act--in close unity with all peace-loving progressive forces--to make their full contribution to the positive development of the international climate, to the cause of detente and understanding among nations and to building a better and more just world on our planet.

BRIEFS

GREEK EMBASSY RECEPTION--On the national day of the Hellenic Republic, Greek Ambassador to Bucharest Dimitri A. Papadakis gave a reception on Monday [26 March]. The reception was attended by Ion Dinca, deputy prime minister of the government; Suzana Gadea, minister of education and instruction; Vasile Gliga, deputy minister of foreign affairs; representatives of certain ministries and central institutions; men of culture, artists, generals and high ranking officers. Chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited in our country and members of the diplomatic corps were also present. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Mar 79 p 3 AU]

SUNDIC ASSESSES DIFFICULTIES IN POST-TREATY MIDEAST

LD022246 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian [illegible] GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Our topical foreign political commentary is devoted to the visit by Israeli Prime Minister Begin to Cairo. Milika Sundic comments:

Today's meeting between Begin and As-Sadat in Cairo marks the beginning of a new phase in the relations between Egypt and Israel, on the one hand, and the relations between these two countries and the remaining Arab states, on the other. Under an economic and political boycott it will be incomparably more difficult for Egypt to adjust to the new situation, particularly if Israel does not hold out an opportunity for new actions in resolving the Middle East problem in its entirety, primarily the Palestinian problem. The Arab countries from the "rejectionist front" do not believe that Israel will do so, since there have been no indications to this effect from the Israeli side, nor are any expected.

In the difficult negotiations which preceded the signing of the separate peace agreement, with the crucial involvement of President Carter, Begin succeeded in having every one of As-Sadat's concessions interpreted as a concession to Israel. At the same time, the Israeli prime minister was, in fact, bargaining over territories which are not his, and for each of his concessions to Egypt he wrested a counterconcession. When all the provisions of the separate peace agreement are implemented, Israel, despite all the concessions, will be in a position to dictate its peace in the Middle East, because it has protected itself in advance with a separate agreement with the United States whereby each of its provisions also commits the United States.

In the 30-year history of Israeli-Egyptian relations, the outcome of each Israeli-Egyptian conflict has been decided on the Israeli-Egyptian front. The outcome of the Israeli-Egyptian peace, however, depends on the conduct of all the characters involved in the drama of the Middle East crisis. With the commitments undertaken toward Israel, Egypt is losing the primacy it enjoyed until recently in the Arab world, and, without the support of the Arabs, the power to exert an important influence on the conduct of Israel.

The situation has, in fact, been created in which more dangerous turns are possible than in any previous situation. The peace between Israel and Egypt could be the beginning of the greatest unrest in the Middle East, regardless of how Israel and Egypt behave in respect to the agreement's provisions.

Although it has never been spared foreign influence, the Middle East is today closer to a crisis of serious dimensions than ever before. The Arab countries of the "rejectionist front" do not only not accept the separate peace agreement between Israel and Egypt, but they are also prepared to do everything to prevent its realization. The sanctions, both political and economic, against Egypt are the first step in this direction. This step also implies increasing the Palestinian struggle against Israel.

However, what causes gravest concern is the intensified confrontation of the bloc forces in the Middle East. Both superpowers have announced that they will not sit with their arms folded in case a new conflict breaks out. Particularly worrying is the undefined standpoint of the United States on their vital interests, which concern not only oil but are much broader.

In all these developments Israel will not stand on the sidelines, for in its conduct toward the Palestinians and other Arab countries nothing obliges it to abide by the peace agreement with Egypt. All the indications are that this will be the main stumbling block in the talks held between Begin and As-Sadat today and tomorrow in Cairo. Regardless of this particular stumbling block, the Middle East will continue to remain the source of greatest danger to world peace.

U.S., SOVIET INTERESTS IN MIDDLE EAST EXAMINED

LD021216 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1106 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Text] United Nations, April 2, (TANJUG)--The text of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, containing the tripartite compromise on the "framework" for solving the Middle East crisis, has not yet been submitted to the United Nations. An official demand to move, under this treaty, the "blue helmets" to the presently occupied parts of Sinai is therefore still being awaited, with the decision whether to end U.N. troops there described as a major international development.

The existing mandate for over 4,000 U.N. soldiers in Sinai is due to expire on July 24, but in the two coming months the Israelis are expected to begin their withdrawal from the Mediterranean side of the Sinai Peninsula. According to the text of the Israeli-Egyptian treaty, this means that the U.N. soldiers should cross the present separation line.

United States diplomats are believed to have suggested to Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to exercise his discretion as supreme commander of U.N. peace forces and order that the U.N. troops move forward. Obviously, however, the U.N. secretary general wants to leave the decision to the Security Council.

The fact is that when the tripartite Middle East plan was in the making the United Nations were not consulted. This fact, as well as the widespread belief that the tripartite compromise departs from United Nations policy on settling the Middle East crisis, is being brought into strong relief pending the decision on the future of U.N. troops in the Sinai Peninsula.

The prevailing view is that the decision will put Soviet diplomacy in particular in an especially delicate position.

The United States and other Western countries are very explicit in recommending the Soviet Union to take account of what is called wider horizons. What is meant by this is, first of all, Soviet-U.S. relations and specific projects under way in that sphere, such as the new SALT agreement on further measures for controlling the strategic arms race. The recommendations are intended to leave the impression that the agreement might be shelved should the Soviet Union fail to show understanding for U.S. expectations regarding Sinai. The Soviet side is being told that U.S. interests are very much involved in the Israeli-Egyptian compromise.

On the other hand, observers here say the SALT-2 agreement is of equal importance to both the Soviet Union and the United States, a fact barring its signature from being made conditional on anything else, in this case the tripartite plan on the U.N. role in Sinai.

In view of all this, it is now widely believed that the Soviet Union is unlikely to vote in the Security Council for, or by abstaining enable, involvement of U.N. peace forces in the tripartite Middle East plan.

DOLANC MEETS WITH YUGOSLAV CITIZENS IN ROME

LD030214 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2028 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Rome--Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who is heading the LCY delegation at the 15th Italian Communist Party Congress, met with Yugoslav citizens in Rome this evening. At the meeting Stane Dolanc talked to those present on domestic and international subjects. His talk was listened to with great attention and the entire meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

MADAGASCAR FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD030226 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1913 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 2 (TANJUG)--The foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, Remi Christian Richard, arrived here today on an official visit to Yugoslavia.

On this occasion the Madagascan minister is visiting Yugoslavia in the capacity of co-chairman of the mixed commission for economic and scientific-technical co-operation between the two countries, the first session of which will begin in Belgrade tomorrow.

ASSEMBLY DEFENSE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN INTERVIEWED

LD022306 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0927 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--"The strength and value of the Yugoslav concept of all-people's defense flows from the readiness of our working people, citizens, nations and nationalities to defend and protect the country and from their rights and responsibilities to decide and organize relations in this sphere," said Mihailo Brajovic, chairman of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber Committee for National Defense, in a conversation with TANJUG editor Nikola Korac. "The SFRY Assembly, as well as the other elements involved in problems of defense in our country, assesses that in this basic quality, all-people's defense is being realized most fully."

The realization of the concept of all-people's defense will also be one of the most important societal tasks in 1979. Mihailo Brajovic, as chairman of the assembly committee for national defense, in discussing what should be done in relation to the realization of these important tasks, stresses the need for the entire society to be involved even more completely and responsibly in protection and defense. Defense must be considered in carrying out all kinds of work and so that the isolation of these problems under the competence of narrower, specialized organs, a sector view and practice will be overcome as quickly as possible. In fact, what is needed is as much socialization of the business of defense and protection as possible, in order to fully manifest the creative energy and readiness of the working people and citizens to defend and protect the order, independence and integrity of the country.

At the beginning of this year, the SFRY Assembly assessed that the program of arming and equipping the armed forces, particularly with Yugoslav products, was being successfully realized. "We have already exceeded the level of 70 percent of self-produced arms and equipment. It is certain that such an orientation will be insisted on even more in the future, particularly in the forthcoming medium- and long-term development plan. This is particularly important in such a complex global military-political situation," said Brajovic.

"In 1979 the SFRY Assembly will also be involved more and more directly with the realization of the concept of all-people's defense. Of course, we are primarily interested in how this concept is realized. In this connection, questions of coordinating the development of all-people's defense and social self-protection also attract attention, as well as the ability to defend and protect the country efficiently in all situations and against all forms threatening the social order, freedom, independence and integrity of the country. Not only are the preparation and readiness of the armed forces essential for the defense of the country, Brajovic stressed, but also the preparation and readiness of the entire society for possible war and all situations of pressure. For example, the defense and protection of the country depend very much, both directly and particularly indirectly, on the realization of the accepted policy of developing priority capacities on the agreements between republics and provinces."

Mihailo Brajovic then discussed the adoption of the law on national defense and the law on military obligation. "The decisions which we have made in the development of the concept of all-people's defense, as well as the congress decisions about this, should be transferred into legal drafts. As envisaged, they should mark the conditions for more rapid and coordinated development of all-people's defense, united aims and tasks and unity of operational and political leadership. The rights and responsibilities of self-management organs in society in managing the business of national defense will be defined even more precisely. Of course, the role of sociopolitical organizations, in particular of the League of Communists, will be expressed even more clearly, as well as their responsibility in defense in all, and in the most difficult, situations."

New realizations have also been noted concerning military obligation. The new law is expected to regulate, among other things, questions such as when soldiers should be sent for their military service, the training of women for war duties during peacetime, the length of the period of military service, whether they should go into the army on leaving secondary school or whether it should be as hitherto...of course, all these proposals are still being prepared in consultation with all elements which are in any way interested in this sphere. Of course, there will also be a broad delegate discussion in the SFRY Assembly and at the self-management base of society.

"The strengthening of unity of the two forms of organization is a logical step in the development of all-people's defense and social self-protection, for this flows from their character and the joint socioeconomic base. It is, naturally, also conditioned by the character of contemporary wars and aggressions, by the linking and mutual intertwining of armed aggressions with actions within the framework of a specialized war and by the combination of various sorts of foreign pressure with provocations of internal difficulties. That is why, Brajovic said, we must affirm the united aims and tasks of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection even more completely. We should also build up a united operational and political leadership in this system, with a united assessment of the situation, an assessment of the conditons and difficulties, enemy activities outside or inside the country, joint programming of work, measures and actions and unity in the planning of the development of the total system of defense.

"During 1979 the SFRY Assembly will establish in legal terms the bases for the coordinated development of all-people's defense and social self-protection. Later, this will be worked out by laws in the republics and provinces, municipal statutes and those of local communities and self-management and self-management and work organizations."

Brajovic also emphasized the great role of science in the development of all-people's defense. "Significant results have been achieved in the involvement of research potential in the sphere of military-technical sciences and of the armed struggle as a whole. Apart from the military institutes, about 60 other institutes and faculties are also involved in research in this sphere, and about 20 scientific sectors from industry are working on the development of arms and military equipment. An effort is being made to incorporate the defense aspect into regular research and into all, or nearly all, scientific projects conducted in society.

"Of course, much remains to be done. The action of the scientific associations should be supported by all other elements in society, particularly the SFRY Assembly and assemblies of sociopolitical communities. We must try to acquaint the scientific institutions and scientists more with the concept of defense as a whole, in order for them to offer their full, incomparably significant contribution in that sector," said Mihailo Brajovic in conclusion.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER NOTES INCREASE IN FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION

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[Dragoljub Pajic report]

[Summary] At the 27 February session of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber, delegate Batric Jovanovic raised the question of the increase in the number of those employed in the federal administration. Luka Banovic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for justice and the organization of federal administration, briefly explained this increase. Subsequently, at its 27 March session, the Federal Chamber was given a longer answer according to which "the number of those employed in the federal administration organs, the federal organizations and the professional services of the Federal Executive Council increased by a total of 3,999 in the period from the adoption of the Constitution in 1974 to the end of 1978." In this period the Federal Customs Administration increased the number of its workers by 963, the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs by 865, the Federal Air Traffic Control Administration by 535, the Federal Committee for Agriculture by 159, the Federal Committee for Labor, Health and Social Insurance by 137, the Archives of Yugoslavia by 83, the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs by 309, the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade by 69, the Federal Secretariat for Finance by 53 and the Federal Market Inspection Service by 42 new workers.

It was explained at the session that this increase in the number of those employed in the federal organs and organizations "has been primarily due to the solutions incorporated in such federal laws as those on the customs service, air traffic, and internal affairs service within the competence of the federation's organs and so forth." In this connection the chamber was informed that "the Federal Executive Council has taken measures to halt this increase in the numbers of employed" in the federal organs and organizations. Special procedures have been established to insure that the numbers of those employed in any of the federal administration organs, the federal organizations and the professional services of the Federal Executive Council will not be increased "without real justification."